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JAPANESE RESUME EFFORT TO LOWER BARS TO AMERICA

California's Congressional Delegation Stands Firm—Constitutional Amendment Planned

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (Special)—Anti-Japanese sentiment in California is stirred anew by the report from Tokyo that Viscount Yasuya Uchida, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs has instructed Masano Hanihara, newly-appointed Ambassador to the United States to resume immigration negotiations with the American Government in an effort to modify present American restrictions on immigrant Japanese labor.

This report has brought assurances from California's congressional delegation at Washington that every effort will be made not only to preseve intact the so-called American-Japanese "gentlemen's agreement" in which Japan promises to refuse issuance of passports to Japanese laborers, but that legislation, opening the way for changes in the Federal Constitution will be effected to prevent American-born Japanese children from exercising full citizenship rights in this country.

Some such action is said to be imperative. California works at cross-purposes. It is divided by futile attempts on the one hand to socialize approximately 100,000 nonassimilable Asiatics and by commendable efforts on the other hand to offset this handicap by describing the good things about California in an ambitious national advertising campaign in order that people may come to its rich valleys and farm "where life is better."

Two Distinct Civilizations

In farm community life the Japanese colony in California stands out in bold relief, a biological sphinx, unapproachable, unsympathetic, emphasizing in sharp contrasts all the differences of two distinct civilizations.

The Japanese problem in California today is not primarily one of immigration. The real problem is the gradual encroachment of the American-born Japanese on widening areas of agricultural land. Racial differences compel segregation and the Japanese strongly favor it. They are now conducting their own schools aside from perfunctory conformity with state school laws which require that English be taught. Textbooks are printed in Japan. They are of the standard series designated by the Mombusho—that is, the imperial educational department of Japan for schools in the Empire. There is studied design to maintain social aloofness. As Nichi Bei, the Japanese-American News of San Francisco, says: "It is a serious matter to slip into Americanization to the extent of losing our national character."

A constitutional amendment is being urged to define the status of Asiatics born in this country. According to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." Hence the American-born Japanese is guaranteed maximum rights of citizenship. Some believe he gives a minimum of grudging allegiance in return.

May Amend Amendment

Commenting on the proposed amendment to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, U. S. Webb, Attorney-General of California, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

I do not clearly see the necessity of adding another amendment to the Constitution in order to cover this question, but it would seem to me that the rule as to citizenship should be left to the Fourteenth Amendment and that such changes therein should be made as are necessary to meet the purpose of the proposed new amendment; otherwise, two constitutional provisions will exist on that subject, the one controlling only because its enactment is subsequent in point of time.

The declaration that a child born in the United States of foreign parentage shall not "be eligible to citizenship" does not with exactness express the intention. Under the present Constitution a child born in the United States is not "eligible to become a citizen," he is, by virtue of such birth, a citizen. In such case it is not a case of eligibility, but of established citizenship.

I think the provision would better express the purpose if it read: "No child hereafter born in the United States of foreign parentage shall be a citizen of the United States, or eligible to such citizenship, unless both parents are eligible to become citizens of the United States." I am convinced that action must be taken along these lines. The Japanese should be made to conform to the laws and customs of the country of his choice. If he thinks well enough of it to stay here he should not expect more privileges than those accorded the white man.

PREMIER URGED TO CONVOKE PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Jan. 29 (By The Associated Press)—The Parliamentary Labor Party today decided to ask the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, to convoke Parliament earlier than Feb. 13, the date set for its re-assembly, in order to give consideration to the situation which has arisen in the Ruhr valley in consequence of the French occupation.

The decision was taken at a meeting held under the chairmanship of J. Ramsay Macdonald.

$75,000 BOND ISSUE SOLD

STATESVILLE, N. C., Jan. 29 (By The Associated Press)—Municipal bonds to the amount of $75,000 have been sold by the city at a premium of $2,550.55. Twelve of the 23 bids were presented to the board of aldermen by officials of companies. Only one local concern bid.

Paper Profits Jump; Gold Profits Slump

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Jan. 29

PROFITS of Ferdinand Krupp & Co. at Essen, Germany, in the last three years have increased in paper marks from 79,000,000 to 156,000,000, according to a dispatch received today by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul at Berlin.

But when calculated on a basis of gold marks, the profits of the Krupp works have dropped from 9,200,000 marks to 1,800,000. All the old stock which was bought with gold marks has received for 1922 a dividend equivalent to five pfennigs, gold.

UTAH DECISION AIDS ENFORCEMENT

State Laws Prevail Over Volstead Act Where They Are Stronger, Court Holds

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The state prohibition laws prevail over the Volstead Act where they are more stringent than the latter, according to a decision handed down by the state Supreme Court. The decision holds that the Volstead Act does not in any way annul the state prohibition laws, and that privileges under the national act are unlawful if forbidden by the state laws.

The case in question concerned the seizure by state officers of several cases of bonded liquors, purchased prior to the date the Volstead Act went into effect. Where the federal statute permits ownership of such liquor, the state law makes it a misdemeanor, the same as possession of illicitly manufactured liquor.

Justice Valentine Gideon, with all justices of the court concurring, wrote the opinion holding the state law to be in effect. The findings were based on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 11, 1922, in the case of the United States vs. Lanzo. This decision held that the amendment to the Constitution was adopted for the purpose of establishing prohibition as a national policy, reaching every part of the country and affecting transactions which are essentially local or intrastate as well as those pertaining to interstate transactions. The decision holds that Congress and the various states were authorized to take legislative steps to make the amendment effective, and that such laws as were adopted by Congress or the States became effective in the respective jurisdictions, though they might vary in many particulars. Further, it was held that the States had the power to pass prohibition laws prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and, therefore, that the power did not come from the amendment.

"In effect," this decision continues, "the second section of the Eighteenth Amendment put an end to restrictions upon the state's power arising out of the Federal Constitution, and left her free to enact prohibition laws applying to all transactions within her limits. To be sure, the first section of the amendment took from the states all power to authorize all acts falling within prohibition, but it did not cut down or displace prior state laws not inconsistent with it."

Justice Gideon observed that there was nothing in the Utah prohibition laws conflicting or inconsistent with the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act.

Enforcement of the prohibition laws, both state and federal, in Utah has been given added impetus recently by continued reports of the sale of poisoned "moonshine" in various parts of the state.

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CO-OPERATIVE IDEA SEEN AS SOLUTION TO FARM PROBLEM

Movement Only 10 Years Old in America—15 Per Cent of Ruralists Working Together

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — Reconstruction of the agricultural industry in the United States already has proceeded much further than is generally understood. It is estimated by those in the Federal Government who maintain the closest touch with this movement that nearly 15 per cent of the American farms are conducting all or part of their commercial transactions through co-operative associations.

Co-operation is a device for massing the agrarian assets into larger units without transgressing the individualistic instinct of the farming class. That instinct prevails among farmers throughout the entire civilized world. Wherever men have thrown off the yoke of serfdom and have become independent tillers of the soil, farms are operated for the most part as family units. This independence and individualism is a heritage to American agriculture which leading economists, sociologists, and practical business men agree is one of its most valuable assets.

Co-operation in Europe

Co-operation has stood the test of more than a century in Europe although it is compartively new in the United States. The American farmer has been slow to adopt it until pressed by economic necessity to do so. It is well, perhaps, that the pioneer work of developing this system was done in the United States before the blight of post-war deflation and the disjunction of the economic fabric of the entire world thrust the farmers into despair.

Just as American business got its first impetus toward reconstruction along the lines of massed capital in corporations out of the financial panic of 1873, so agriculture has had a tremendous thrust toward co-operative enterprise by reason of its adversities during the last three years.

Farming is a highly speculative industry, subject to many uncertainties. When the farmer makes his initial outlay for seed and fertilizer or for live stock and feed, and puts his labor into sowing a crop or raising and fattening cattle and hogs for the market, he does not know what hazards nature may impose upon him before his product is matured. But even if nature smiles upon him with its most amiable intermingling of sunshine and rain and his toil is rewarded by abundance, the farmer is still faced with the uncertainties of marketing his product. He may have chosen to grow potatoes in a year when there is an overproduction of that particular crop, with the result that the market is glutted and prices are so low

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

SETTLE TERMS NOW IS BRITISH ATTITUDE

Country Would Trust to Time for Revision of American Plan for Funding Debt

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 29—The Cabinet assembles here tomorrow to consider the American proposals for funding the British debt. These proposals—liberal as is undoubtedly the spirit in which they have been framed—mean a burden upon the British taxpayer so heavy that some of the members of the Bonar Law Government are understood to be doubtful whether it can be sustained.

Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the whole, however, has a good press for his attitude, which is described by the Financial Times as accept at once "lest worse befall." The London Times urges an immediate settlement on the ground of the "immeasurable harm which may arise from too protracted bargaining, the legal strength of the American case, and the manifest good will of its spokesmen," and most of the other responsible journals here take a somewhat similar line.

The principal exception is The Daily Mail, which still describes the terms as "impossible," and repeats with the approval of an opinion attributed to Mr. Bonar Law, the Premier, that if he as Prime Minister signed them he would be the "most cursed man in England." Even The Daily Mail, however, suggests no alternative and since the repeated declarations of the British Government "to repay the uttermost cent" bars out all claim for a reduction of the principal there remains only the question of whether the proposed interest is in accordance with the not ungenerous American promise not to "make any profit out of the loan."

Here the fact has to be taken into account that interest rates may go down instead of up and the suggestion, therefore, has been made that the annual payment by Great Britain might be fixed by the price of United States Government loans of similar maturity. Even if this could be accepted, however, the question remains whether the uncertainty in liability it would introduce might not be worse in the long run than the arrangement now proposed.

The Daily Telegraph says that as a "matter of expediency," Britain should "settle at once and trust to time for a possible revision later on," and this somewhat prosaic view at present holds the field.

Drawn from photograph © Western Newspaper Union

John W. Davis

Former Ambassador to Great Britain Who Pleads for Greater Understanding and Concord Among English-Speaking Peoples as a Means to Halt World Decline

BRITISH FORCE SENT TO MOSUL REGION

Turkish Attitude at Lausanne Causes Irak Authorities to Dispatch Troops to Oil District

LONDON, Jan. 29 (By The Associated Press)—In view of the Turkish attitude at Lausanne regarding the Mosul district the British military authorities in the Irak have dispatched a battalion of troops and also a few airplanes to the area between Mosul and Sherghat (65 miles south of Mosul) as a precautionary measure.

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 29—The Near Eastern conference discussions were duly completed on Saturday, except the plenary session on the Straits promised the Russians, which will be held on Thursday. The treaty, now informally in circulation among the delegations, will be formally presented to the Turks on Wednesday. The time for a real test, therefore, is at hand. There are so many points, like capitulations, Mosul, Gallipoli and graves, upon which an agreement seems impossible that one body of well-informed opinion argues that as the Allies cannot give in any more and the Turks do not have to, on account of military considerations, there will be no signature and no result from the long negotiations. Another apparently equally large and well informed says the Turks are being offered so much they would be foolish not to sign and so they will. Up to now one man's guess appears as good as another's.

A favorable factor from the allied viewpoint is the unmistakable shifting of the French attitude in the direction of increased support in regard to the Turks. M. Bompard, despite the apprehensions that he was more pro-Turk and less sympathetic toward the English than M. Barrère, seems to have been disillusioned by the Turkish behaviour and alarmed at the prospect of French interests being in their control.

The Armenian Home people, while skeptical of the Russian offer of space in the Ukraine as a move to attract attention and get additional population within reach of the Bolshevist grasp, are, nevertheless, giving it serious attention. One of these leaders said they must avoid jumping from the frying pan into the fire, but it was imperative that they have somewhere to go, and this was the only definite possibility thus far.

Mr. Montgomery will go to Russia immediately and in preparation had an extensive interview with Georgi Tchicherin.

Brutal Treatment of Refugees

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 29—A British steamer carrying 5200 refugees from Pontus was forced by the Kemalists to land at Touzla on the Ismid peninsula. Under pretense of quarantine, the Turks immersed the refugees in ice water, stripping off their clothes and taking their money. Lieutenant-Commander H. G. Fuller, captain of an American destroyer, by his vigorous intervention saved the lives of the refugees and personally supervised their re-embarkment and escorted the transport to Greek waters.

BOARD CONFIRMS MR. GOMPERT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The board of education has confirmed the appointment of William H. Gompert, architect, for six months at a salary of $10,000 to reorganize the bureau of construction and maintenance to pave the way for the school building program involving $70,000,000. Mr. Gompert is vice-president of the Brooklyn chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He has supervised the construction of the Hotel Embassy and other important buildings in New York City.

WORLD HOPE SEEN IN ENGLISH NATIONS

J. W. Davis Emphasizes Power for Good Due to Unity of Peoples With Common Tongue

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain, in a statement given out for publication today by the English-Speaking Union of the United States, of which he is president, says he regards the movement which the union represents as "one of fundamental and vital importance" in helping to establish and maintain conditions and well-being throughout the world. Mr. Davis' statement says in part:

At present, the world, or at any rate Europe, appears to be pretty close to chaos, and destined either to fall over the brink, or through the saving influence of constructive forces to work its way back to stability, restored confidence and ordered progress. I believe that nothing will help more to bring about the latter result than cordial, broad-visioned and wisely practical concord and co-operation between all the great English-speaking peoples—those of America, Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

Though many racial strains flow in the blood of these peoples, and especially the American people, yet they are all of one common speech and thus have the tremendous advantage of being able to understand one another. If they continue to work together, not in any spirit of exclusiveness toward peoples of other tongues, but for the upholding of the great ideals of freedom, democracy, goodwill and peace, then these English-speaking peoples can and will save the world from the decline and disaster which threaten it today.

During the past year the membership of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, the national headquarters of which are located at 345 Madison Avenue, New York, has been doubled, and is now over 5000, made up of men and women from all parts of the country. The union is now organized from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has at present 20 branches in leading cities, including Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. Last month a Hawaiian branch was enthusiastically launched at Honolulu.

The whole movement rests on the self-evident truth that peoples who speak the same language, and thus inherit common literature and traditions and more or less common ideas and ideals, have an altogether natural and reasonable basis for mutual good understanding and co-operation.

To bring about in America and among all elements of the American people, whether of British descent or not, a fuller realization of this fundamental fact, and its practical applications, is the main objective of the English-Speaking Union. To this end, its program is and will be increasingly educational in character. Committees on study, bibliography, students' tours and exchange vacation visits of American and British school teachers and young people are now formulating plans along these lines, while pertinent information is disseminated in the Union's publications and by means of the generous co-operation of the public press.

Though, of course, the doubling of the Union's membership this past year is gratifying, its present numbers are only a fraction of what I am confident they will be in due time. It goes without saying that the vast majority of Americans are in hearty accord with the purpose of this organization. For that very reason many see no necessity of joining it. The reason for doing so, however, is that unorganized individual sentiment is much less effective, in a continuing and constructive way, than that same sentiment is when organized and directed in a country-wide concerted movement.

WISCONSIN LAW MAKING WAITS

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29—Three weeks of the Wisconsin legislative session have gone by without action on a single bill and without so much as committee consideration of the bills already introduced. This situation is a repetition of experience of former years, indicating another extended session.

French Language Upheld in Brussels

By Special Cable

Brussels, Jan. 29

A BIG national demonstration was held here yesterday in favor of preserving the use of the French language at Ghent. The procession totaled over 100,000, including bands. Recently the Chamber voted by a majority of five that Ghent should be made a university of the Flemish language.

The manifestation was organized to prevent the Senate from passing a decision similar to that of the Chamber, as the people wish to preserve the French and Flemish languages. Addresses were presented to the King and the Prime Minister.

FRANCE TO RESENT ANY INTERFERENCE FROM THE LEAGUE

Branting Proposal May Be Dropped—Britain Not Supporting Swedish Premier

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 29—Will the League of Nations Council meeting in Paris today intervene in the Franco-German reparations' quarrel. Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Premier, certainly intended to make such a proposal, but after consultations here such action by him is doubtful. France would resent any interference with her plans, and judiciary arguments which show that absolutely no clause of the Covenant, except possibly Article 19 applies, are not lacking.

Article 19 provides for the revision or cancellation of inapplicable treaties. It may be imagined with what indignation a suggestion of this kind was received. Other articles relied on, such as 11, suppose a state or menace of war, whereas Germany, in signing the Treaty agreed not to regard any measures taken under the Treaty as hostile acts. Careful reading of all the articles in the Covenant makes it exceedingly doubtful whether the present case of a country which is a member of the League proceeding by virtue of the treaty powers against a country not a member of the League is provided for.

France's Action Not Questioned

France denies that she has violated the treaty, and in any case her interpretation of the words which give the right to respective governments to act alone, has never been formally challenged in the Reparations Commission, which has declared Germany to be in default. The offending Nation is Germany, in neglecting to execute its treaty obligations, and it would be a paradox to discuss the reparations in the League meeting in such fashion as to imply a reproach to the country which is endeavoring to do the work of the League in enforcing the execution of the treaty.

However all this may be, what is certain is that Rene Viviani, who is representing France will express resentment. The British are not supporting Mr. Branting's proposals. They believe it is better to allow France to proceed to the end of its road.

British Await Opportune Moment

They wait for a more opportune moment, when France may welcome intervention. Other matters on the agenda include the report concerning Austria's restoration. In the meantime Yves le Trocquer, French Minister of Public Works, and General Weygand, Chief of Staff, who had come to Paris from the Ruhr to report, returned last night to the Ruhr to put into operation new measures to counteract the railroad strike. It is recognized that the situation is going from bad to worse. Germany is developing unrest in the Rhineland as well as in the Ruhr, and there will be not only strikes but sabotage. The telephone lines have been cut; railroads been put out of working order; soldiers are boycotted. M. le Trocquer is particularly concerned with the reorganization of transportation in view of the attitude of the Germans. French drivers and officials will be substituted for Germans, who will be expelled. The scheme for making the Ruhr a watertight compartment is proceeding.

PREMIER ANNOUNCES HUGE SUM PAID OUT BY BRITISH IN RELIEF

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 29—Relief to former service men and others who are out of work here is to be investigated by an inter-departmental committee to remove the gaps in the existing system. This promise is today published in a reply to Mr. Bonar Law, the British Prime Minister, has given to representations from Sydney Webb, who complains of the lack of inter-departmental co-ordination at present.

Mr. Bonar Law says that no less than £151,000,000 is being spent this year here in relief, "quite apart from the great amount of assistance which is being provided for the unemployed." This enormous sum includes £68,000,000 for persons, and other allowances to disabled men, £27,000,000 as benefits under the health insurance scheme, £44,000,000 under the unemployment insurance scheme, and £12,000,000 poor law help to able-bodied unemployed.

RUHR OCCUPATION FORESHADOWS END OF GERMAN NATION

Passive Resistance to France Believed to Be Unavailing—Cuno Government Doomed

By A. H. WILLIAMS

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 29—The passive resistance policy of Germany is showing signs of cracking. While only faintly perceptible today, they are none the less to be observed, if one will look closely. The first indication of them is to be found in the political party organs which are now stressing the desirability of conferences or parleys with the allied powers, or of negotiations with France and Belgium. A week ago such suggestions were indignantly scorned and rejected and all Germany presented a united front for the adoption of all methods in the power of the Nation to defeat the French and the Belgians—a defeat which it was proclaimed would not be difficult by means of such passive resistance as had been planned. The inability of Germany to continue this resistance has long been seen on more than one side here.

Two of the foremost German political leaders, each representing parties holding widely divergent political views, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here that it was only by the intervention of an outside power or by negotiations with the powers occupying the Ruhr district that Germany could "be saved."

Successful Resistance Unlikely

For obvious reasons, neither would permit his name to be used in an interview. "We cannot successfully combat the French with a policy of passive resistance," one of these leaders said. 'When they cut off the Ruhr and establish a new monetary unit there, it will be the first step toward the dissolution of the Empire.

"Bavaria, whose government is impotent in the face of the Nationalist movement, will be the next to fall away, and East Prussia will follow their way soon. Then where will Germany be, with her very industrial heart taken from her.

"Of course the Cuno Government is so strongly committed to a policy of resistance, that they cannot negotiate. Therefore it is doomed. Its lease on life is short now. It is true at this moment a representative government cannot be found which could undertake to negotiate with France and Belgium. Right now it would appear the only way for the Germans is to set up a ministry composed of undersecretaries, who are professional servants of the State and who could carry on negotiations.

"Government of Surrender"

"It would be nothing more nor less than a 'Government of Surrender,' but this would not be new to Germany in her defeat. She would have to accept the best terms she could get by bargaining. Afterward, a representative government, having the confidence of the Reichstag could take charge, and do its best to fulfill Germany's obligations. No matter from what angle one views the prospect, it is not bright."

This shows in what direction the wind is blowing. It serves to indicate that there are men here who are beginning to see somewhat more clearly than they will admit right now, that which has been obvious to many foreign observers for a fortnight, namely, that an unarmed unequipped, half-starved, impoverished middle-class, which constitutes the big part of the Nation, and Labor, which is dependent on its daily pay, is not in a position to continue the struggle long, and unless the Nationalists admit this and come to their relief, either with substantial funds, or move to negotiate with the powers holding the Ruhr district, then Labor will surely split with the Nationalists, who without Labor cannot carry on.

Telephone and Telegraph Operators Go Out on Strike

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 29 (By The Associated Press)—The rail strike is completely effective in Coblenz, but two battalions of French engineers have taken over the lines and placed heavy guards at important points. The workers have served notice that they will not resume their jobs while French troops are present.

A strike of the forces at the telephone and telegraph offices, called last evening in protest against the troops, gave the French another problem to solve.

The Ruhr has been taken over so completely that today the city of Dortmund was the only open avenue of communication with the rest of Germany. The closing of that entrance, it is expected, will be followed by the usual strike of the workmen.

The burgomaster, Herr Schmidt, the chief of police, Herr Oxle and five other city officials have taken up their residence in Elberfeld. Arrested Friday as a result of Thursday's disturbances, the men were escorted out of the occupied zone yesterday. Altogether, it is estimated that approximately 100 German officials in the Ruhr have been expelled.

The coal miners seem to be generally at work, for on Saturday two-thirds of the normal output was mined. Nearly 10,000 cars of the 15,699 loaded on that day were sent into the interior of Germany for local consumption.

CO-OPERATIVE IDEA SEEN AS SOLUTION TO FARM PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

as to rob him of his profits if, indeed, he is fortunate enough to be able to sell them at all.

Other industries have found means for reducing their hazards and increasing their efficiency through the formation of larger units. It is needless to point out to what extent that has been carried out in manufacturing, transportation, commerce, and the exploitation of mineral resources. The corporation is the corner stone of business in all the great nations of the earth and co-operation is the corner stone of agriculture everywhere, but the American farmer has been slowest to grasp its meaning. There is evidence on every hand that the foundation of agricultural co-operation has already been laid in the United States upon which the American people, with characteristic energy and resourcefulness rapidly will raise a superstructure to accommodate the agrarian industry, which will contain many refinements that farmers today little dream of.

Federal and state statute books are replete with laws defining the rights, powers, and duties of incorporated bodies. They have been expanded so that a corporation may be formed for the performance of nearly every function which human ingenuity can conceive. Frequently men of wealth form corporations for the sole purpose of investing their private fortunes. But the corporation has never become an adjunct of agriculture to any large extent. It does not conform to the farmers' instinct for individualism. Co-operation does conform to this instinct and that is the reason why it has been successfully applied to agriculture in France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Denmark and many other European countries.

Farmer Must Be Convinced

The American farmer is not yet entirely convinced, in fact it may be assumed that the majority are still unconvinced of its efficacy as a means of overcoming some of the hazards incident to their industry and of increasing their profits. Nevertheless, with the impetus it already has acquired in the United States, it is undeniable that co-operation is the channel which American agriculture will employ in its reconstruction.

The farm is essentially a family unit. That is true even in Russia, where large areas of land have been under communal ownership for centuries. The whole family life of the agrarian population is bound up in the operations of the farm. It is true that the standards of living in the United States are somewhat different from those in more anciently settled countries and women and children here, as a rule, do not participate in the labor of the field to the same extent that they do abroad; nevertheless, it is safe to say that there is no member of an American farmer's family who has passed from infancy who does not bear some part in the labor of production.

Without co-operation, these individual units are forced to clash with the massed power of corporate wealth in every avenue of trade. Corporations supply the farmers with the necessities of life and of their calling, which they are unable to produce themselves, and corporations stand between them and the ultimate consumers of their products and are practically the only buyers for their wares. This economic condition has placed the farmers at a tremendous disadvantage in their commerce with the world.

Pooling of Assets

For many years it has been evident to thinking men in the agricultural industry that there must be some sort of pooling of the assets and resources of American farmers if they were to survive the unequal struggle. The commercial transactions must be conducted in larger units than that of the individual farm family, in order to meet the economic change that has been brought about in all other industry through the power of corporate wealth. The co-operative system seemed to meet that need. It realized the individual instinct of the agrarian and the social advantages to be derived from the family unit of farm operation, but it enabled farmers to pool their resources for commerce and credit and to effect economies in transportation.

If the American farmer was slow to take up this new scheme—new to him at least—he acted in no way differently from the farmers of all countries have done when efforts were made to change their routine by the introduction of new methods. And for that matter, there are many people in the United States today who can remember how timid business men were 40 years ago about embracing the advantages offered by the corporation over the partnership. It must not be forgotten that co-operative enterprise in American agriculture is only about 10 years old and that until the last three years it has never really had any great impetus here.

Legislation has been slow to follow the co-operative movement just as it is slow in following any economic change. That is natural and there is no reason for becoming impatient about it.

Early Struggles of Capital

Leaders of the capitalist class had first to acquire political power before they were able to move Congress and state legislatures to pass the laws which they needed to expand the powers of corporations. Capitalists had to learn how to act in concert before they could achieve the political action which they desired. The farmers are neophytes in concerted political action, although, as a political unit they can be 10 times more powerful than capitalists. But the farm bloc in Congress is only about two years old.

Lack of definite laws on the subject has been the source of considerable annoyance and some disasters in the past. From the legal standpoint co-operation in the United States is still largely nebulous, although such laws as the Capper act, defining the purposes of buying and selling co-operative associations, and the excellent law which was enacted several years ago by the New York Legislature are long steps in the direction of giving to the co-operatives the same standing in law that corporations have enjoyed for several decades.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public lecture on Christian Science by John W. Doorly, C. S. B., of London, England; The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 8.

Women's City Club: Address by Miss A. Maud Royden of London, England, "Can We Set the World in Order?" Ford Hall, 7:45.

Harriet E. Sawyer Home for Aged Women: Dedication services, 22 Parker Street, Malden, 2 to 5.

New England Ladies' Hairdressers' Association: Annual exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Boston School Committee: Special meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Talk on "How to Make Your Room and Home More Attractive," by Miss Sybil Richards, 97 Huntington Avenue, 7.

Episcopal Theological School: Public lecture, "Domenico Ghirlandaio" (third in Italian Art series), by Charles T. Carruth, Wright Memorial Library, Brattle Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

American Legion Massachusetts Department: Officials' dinner with Alvin M. Owsley, national commander, Copley-Plaza, 6.

American Guild of Organists, New England Chapter: Dinner, Brunswick, 7.

New England Purchasing Agents' Association: Dinner, Westminster, 6:30.

Girls' City Club: Presentation of "Wild Neil," by club stars, 8 Newbury Street, 8.

Leland Powers School: Dramatic reading by Carol Dogherty, "Kiss for Cinderella," school theater, 8:15.

High School of Practical Arts: Dinner, Westminster, 7.

Field and Forest Club: Round table, 301 Pierce Building, Copley Square, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Bunch and Judy," 8:15.
Copley—"Irene Wycherley," 8:15.
Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Park—"Robin Hood" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.
Selwyn—"The Guilty One," 8:15.
St. James—"Stop, Thief," 8:15.
Tremont—"Molly Darling," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"L'Amore del Tre Re," 8.
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Marguerite Sylva, 8:15.
Paine Hall—Lecture by Darius Milhaud, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

New England Milk Producers Association: Convention, American House, 9 a. m.

New England Nurserymen's Association: Convention, American House, 9 a. m.

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon with address, "Selling the Port of Boston," by Frank S. Davis, manager Maritime Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Bellevue, 12:30.

Boston Teachers' Club: Address by Mrs. Emma Fail Schofield, Boston Attorney, "Everyday Law for Women," 3 Joy Street, 4:30.

American Legion: Luncheon by Governor Cox in honor of Alvin M. Owsley, national commander, Copley-Plaza, 1.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—6:30, Weekly Review of Iron and Steel Industry by Iron Trade Review; 6:45, "The Poet Tagore in His Home," by Satyananda Roy of Calcutta.

WGY (Schenectady)—6, Produce and stock market reports, news bulletins; 7:45, Duo-Pat's Orchestra; "Something of Interest to All" by Youth's Companion; Mrs. Nellie Wagar, soprano.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6:15, Dinner concert; 7:15, news; letter from Farm and Home; 7:30, bedtime story; 7:45, report of New York stock exchange; business conditions prepared by National Industrial Conference Board; 8, address by prominent business man; 8:30, concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, Mrs. Fay Palmer Freer, contralto.

WJZ (Newark)—5:30, Résumé of sports; musical program: special features; closing prices on stocks and bonds; 7, stories from St. Nicholas Magazine; 7:15, "Johnnie's Adventures With the Milkarpies," by Helen Rich Baldwin, Borden Company; 8:30, talk by Vincent Coleman; 8:40, joint piano recital by Mme. Nickalori and Ethel Colgate; 9:20, "Tax Returns," Michael S. Lobenthal, New York City; 9:30, musical program directed by Charles D. Isaacson, New York Evening Mail.

KYW (Chicago)—6:30, News; financial news and sport summary; "Topics of the Day" by Pathé Exchange; 8, concert by Raymond A. Moroney, baritone; Alvina Knoblauch, accompanist; Ben Ray and Rudy Patek, Pearl Queen Concertina Artists; Edward C. Levey's Orchestra; Isham Jones and orchestra at the College Inn.

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DEBATE IS HELD ON 48-HOUR BILL

Arguments For and Against Measure Presented

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 29—A contribution to the 48-hour discussion was given yesterday afternoon at Franklin Theater, in a joint debate between representatives of employers and employees, on the question "Should New Hampshire Legislature Pass the 48-Hour Bill?"

The case for the bill was upheld by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and for the employers by E. Howard Bennett, editor of the American Cotton and Wool Reporter.

No decisions were given as to the winner of the debate. The central theme was southern competition, which Mr. McMahon termed a "myth." Mr. Bennett asserted that the cotton industry was gradually slipping away from New England.

Mr. McMahon said the present unfortunate plight which New England textile companies find themselves in is due not so much to repressive legislation and southern competition as it is to mismanagement and waste in the New England mills.

Each debater spoke for 40 minutes and was allowed 20 minutes for rebuttal.

LEGION LEADER INSPECTS POSTS

Col. Owsley Arrives in Boston on New England Tour

On a four-day inspection of the work of the American Legion in the New England states, Col. Alvin M. Owsley of Washington, national commander of the Legion, arrived in Boston this afternoon from Providence. Following an address late this afternoon before a big assembly of war veterans at East Boston, his program called for dinner tonight at the Copley-Plaza, at which state officials of the Legion will be his hosts. Tonight Colonel Owsley goes to Malden and Lawrence to address meetings of veterans.

Tomorrow Governor Cox gives the commander a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza, after which he will be the guest of Mayor Curley at a reception at City Hall, scheduled for 3 p. m. Tomorrow night in Ford Hall the Massachusetts Legion's "get-together" banquet will be held, at which former Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the high commissioner of baseball in the United States, will also be a guest.

On Wednesday Colonel Owsley is to be received in Concord, N. H., by Robert O. Blood, national vice-commander of the legion. Legion posts will join with civic and commercial organizations in welcoming the national commander in Springfield on Thursday night.

STATE DEMOCRATS RE-ELECT OLD LEADER

Overriding the sentiment expressed in a telegram refusing to accept the post of chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, the men and women of the committee, at their meeting Saturday, re-elected Arthur Lyman of Waltham over Charles H. McGlue of Lynn to lead the Democratic forces for the coming two years. The favor of the meeting was virtually unanimous in commendation of the services rendered by Mr. Lyman during his two years as chairman, but the division came on whether to accept his telegraphed refusal or to overrule it by votes. He was overruled, 31 to 21.

Outside of the task of electing officers, the meeting was largely devoted to the parliamentary wrangle. Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge and Democratic national committeeman from Massachusetts, sounded the note of the coming national campaign and urged harmony and co-operation as essential to victory for the Democratic forces. Mrs. John A. Keegan of Hyde Uark was elected secretary and Charles H. Riordan of Norwood was re-elected treasurer.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB TO HEAR MISS ROYDEN

Miss A. Maude Royden, lecturer at the University of Oxford and assistant pastor of the City Temple in London, will speak on "Can We Set the World in Order," at the January Forum of the Women's City Club at Ford Hall, at 7:45 o'clock next Monday evening. Miss Royden is known as one of the greatest moral leaders in England. She is the daughter of Sir Thomas Royden, former Conservative member of Parliament.

The first of four lectures on books and authors, under the auspices of the club, will be given by John Farrar, editor of "The Bookman," at Pilgrim Hall at 3 o'clock Saturday.

On exhibition at the club is a loan collection of representative works of George Fuller, associate of the National Academy, portrait painter, and William Morris Huna, who painted mural decorations for the state Capitol at Albany, N. Y.; Knut Swendsene, a Norwegian artist, and Francois Verheyden, a Belgian artist of the Royal Academy at Brussels.

Y. M. C. A. FUND AT $80,727

The sum of $15,677 was reported by the canvassing committee of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association at the Boston City Club today as the fruit of the fifth day of its labors in raising the fund needed to complete the annual budget for the year. This brings the total subscriptions to date to $80,727. The goal is $107,111.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight; Tuesday generally cloudy, with slowly rising temperature; moderate variable winds.

New England: Fair and cold tonight; Tuesday cloudy and somewhat warmer; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Weather Outlook

Pressure remained abnormally low Sunday in the Canadian maritime provinces, and a disturbance of moderate intensity was central Sunday night off Cape Cod, having moved thence in the last 24 hours from the Ohio Valley, attended by rains in the Gulf states, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the mid-Atlantic states; and snows in the region of the Great Lakes, New York, southern New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In New England and New York the weather will be fair, with somewhat higher temperature on Monday and become unsettled on Tuesday.

An area of high barometer of great magnitude has appeared over the west Canadian provinces, where the temperature has fallen decidedly.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	6	Kansas City	34
Atlantic City	30	Memphis	42
Boston	14	Montreal	0
Buffalo	18	Nantucket	22
Calgary	12	Philadelphia	36
Charleston	50	New Orleans	58
Chicago	30	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	28	New York	26
Des Moines	26	Portland, Me.	4
Eastport	2	Portland, Ore.	34
Galveston	64	San Francisco	40
Hatteras	42	St. Louis	34
Helena	-6	St. Paul	20
Jacksonville	58	Washington	38

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Music in Boston

"Trovatore"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company closed the first week of its Boston engagement Saturday night at the Boston Opera House with Verdi's "Il Trovatore." The cast:

Leonora ..... Rosa Raisa
Di Luna ..... Cesare Formichi
Manrico ..... Giulio Crimi
Azucena ..... Louise Homer
Ferrando ..... Virgilio Lazzari
Conductor, Giorgio Polacco

It has become somewhat the fashion in these latter days to speak slightingly of "Il Trovatore," of its "barrel-organ" tunes, and its ridiculously improbable plot, yet when all is said and done, it is still a good entertainment and is capable of furnishing a few thrills if the listener will but surrender himself to its charm and forget for the nonce the theories of the modern music drama, with its sometimes tiresome and often cumbersome leading motives, abstractions, and philosophical speculations on the union of the arts. What matters it if Verdi's music would fit any number of poems as well as it fits that of "Il Trovatore"? It is full of good, honest tunes and good, honest, everyday rhythms which still appeal and afford relief from modern complexities. It would perhaps be a good thing if Messrs. Milhaud, Schönberg & Co. were obliged to attend an occasional performance of this good old opera.

The singers sang with evident enjoyment, for here the song was the thing and they had little to do in the way of stage action to come between them and the music. Here were well-turned phrases, high notes in plenty and the opportunity to hold them as long as breath would last. What more can a singer ask? The chorus, quite unusually, was confidential. We confess that, for our part, we like to hear the Anvil Chorus shouted forth with all the lung power available. So, too, the famous march in the scene in the Count's camp. Used it not to be the custom for the chorus to stride down to the footlights and from there declaim this lusty tune? On Saturday, only during the last few notes did they advance toward the audience with upraised arm, that simple yet expressive gesture with which they convey the whole emotional gamut. We would not have these landmarks changed. They are as much a part of "Il Trovatore" as the "Miserere" itself. S. M.

"La Boheme"

Saturday afternoon the Chicago Civic Opera Company presented "La Bohème," with the following cast:

Mimi ..... Edith Mason
Rudolfo ..... Angelo Minghetti
Marcello ..... Giacomo Rimini
Colline ..... Edouard Cotreuil
Schaunard ..... Desire DeFrere
Musetta ..... Irene Pavloska
Conductor, Ettore Panizza

This opera, which brought Puccini fame, may well retain its hold on the public for another quarter century, for its story is simple, contrasting humor and pathos in true theatrical manner, and its music melodious and welded with the action. The Chicagoans did well with it. Miss Mason's voice is pleasing, and adapted to portray the emotions of Mimi, though one could wish she would refrain from forcing it in competition with the tenor. Mr. Minghetti has a voice of excellent quality which he knows how to use, but he too was rough on it in moments of dramatic stress. These two and the rest of the cast distinguished themselves as actors. Particularly effective was the last act, in which the irresponsible play of the artists and their unarected grief were portrayed with equal convincingness. Mr. Panizza conducted with his usual expertness. Costumes and settings were appropriate.

M. Milhaud Visits Boston

Yesterday afternoon, at the eleventh concert of the Boston Flute Payers Club, Darius Milhaud, the French composer, played the piano part of his sonata for flute, oboe, clarinet, and piano, and also several piano solos chosen from his compositions. ("Printemps"; dances from "Saudades do Brazil"; Romance and Rag Caprice.) Mr. Milhaud has succeeded in arousing bitter discussion by his music. After hearing his compositions played yesterday afternoon, one questions whether this music need cause such excitement. His sonata, which portrays four moods (Tranquille-Joyeux-Emporte-Douloureux) contains little of interest. When the music is not out and out cacophony, it is palely melodious. The writing for the instruments is ungrateful and the combinations of tone color are harsh. Mr. Milhaud's Brazilian dances contain snatches of commonplace melody, interspersed with a monotonous insistence on a familiar South American rhythm, and his romance is founded on a descending chromatic phrase dear to the hearts of American ballad composers. It is impossible to take this music seriously. Most certainly music must progress, must undergo radical changes and transformations. This is to be observed throughout its history, yet it is also to be observed that there are certain fundamental doctrines of form and design which have been respected even by the most radical reformers, for these are the foundation upon which music, as an art, rests. Apparently, Mr. Milhaud would disregard them. Time will tell whether he is justified in so doing, although all precedents would seem to indicate that true progress does not lie in this direction. S. M.

Mr. Hutcheson Concludes Series

On Saturday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Ernest Hutcheson concluded his series of historical piano recitals with a program devoted to the compositions of Franz Liszt. From that master's works he chose for performance the Sonata in B minor; Sonetto 123 di Petrarca; "Funérailles"; Etude de concert in F minor; "Saint François d'Assise Preaching to the Birds," and the Thirteenth Hungarian rhapsody.

In this series of five recitals a wide range of styles and schools has been covered and it is hardly to be expected that a pianist would be equally successful in the interpretation of each. Yet, whatever Mr. Hutcheson's shortcomings as an interpretative artist may be, he has performed a valuable service in conceiving and carrying out such a series of concerts. The average recital program, ranging as it usually does in the short space of an hour and a half from Bach to Debussy, brings together such a collection of unrelated matter that the listener, unless he be extraordinarily quick at adjusting himself to varying moods, is often bewildered. Not that every program should be planned from an educational point of view. Variety is to be looked on with favor and few composers, even the greatest, are interesting for a whole afternoon. Nevertheless, occasional concerts of an historical character are welcome and interesting.

In this present series Mr. Hutcheson has given proof of sound musicianship as well as of great ability as a pianist. His interpretations have been in general sane and free from exaggeration, although they have for the most part left the listener emotionally passive. On Saturday afternoon, for example, Mr. Hutcheson played the B minor Sonata with a clarity, with a perfection of technique, which it would be difficult for a great many pianists to equal and which few could hope to surpass. Tone, phrasing, were well nigh impeccable; yet imagination, humor, the quick play of fancy were more often than not wanting. Mr. Hutcheson's interpretations are lay figures, perfect in every detail, often of beautiful workmanship, accurate, the work of a skilled craftsman. Would that he might endow them with a soul. S. M.

Mme. Alda and Mr. Siloti

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano, and Alexander Siloti, pianist, gave a joint recital in Symphony Hall, yesterday afternoon, as the fourth concert of the Steinert series. Mme. Alda sang songs in English, German, French, and Russian. Her voice, of exquisite purity, probably never was heard to better advantage. This singer should be a continuous admonition to her sister-artists. She knows that if the voice is to give musical pleasure it must not be forced out of all musical semblance. What in singing could be more lovely than her rendition of Bax's arrangement of a fifteenth century carol? Even in the coloratura passages of the aria from "Mefistofeles," given as an encore, there was beauty as well as technical display. For the most part, Mme. Alda relied on simpler pieces, thereby earning gratitude. Yet even she yields to convention in concluding each group of songs with a piece emphasizing a high note.

Mr. Siloti displays the virtuosity one would expect from a pupil of Liszt. Besides two works of that master, "revised" by the pianist himself, he played pieces by Schubert-Tausig, Chopin, Liadoff and Rubinstein. If he has a habitual fault, it is probably a heaviness of touch that at times deprives his playing of resiliency.

People's Symphony Orchestra

An audience such as comfortably filled the St. James Theater, Sunday afternoon, paying a small sum to hear an afternoon of good music, would seem amply to have justified the existence of the People's Symphony Orchestra. The program offered no concessions to so-called popular taste, beginning with Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride," passing thence through Tschaikowsky's First Pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor, with Miss Edith Thompson playing the solo part, and concluding with Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.

It is a capable orchestra that Mr. Mollenhauer leads, one apparently full of enthusiasm and anxious to acquire the classic repertory. It achieves a good pianissimo and it builds up a rousing climax. Miss Thompson gains steadily in her understanding of the depth of the music she plays and her technique is adequate for any demands for brilliance which the score may make.

Boston Concert Calendar

This evening, at the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Civic Opera Company will open the second and final week of its Boston engagement with a repetition of "L'Amore del Tre Rè." The repertory for the rest of the week follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 30—Wagner's "Parsifal," with Miss Van Gordon; Messrs. Lamont and Oster.

Wednesday Matinée, Jan. 31—Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Mason and Van Gordon; Messrs. Minghetti and Baklanoff.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 31—Puccini's "Tosca," with Mme. Muzio, Messrs. Formichi and Crimi.

Thursday, Feb. 1—Wagner's "Die Walkürie," with Mme. Van Gordon; Messrs. Lamont and Baklanoff.

Friday, Feb. 2—Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," with Miss Mason and Mr. Lamont.

Saturday Matinée, Feb. 3—Bizet's "Carmen," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Crimi and Baklanoff.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 3—Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna," with Mme. Raisa; Messrs. Lamont and Rimini.

This evening, in Symphony Hall, the second of the "extra" concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with René Chémet, violinist, as soloist. The program:
Tschaikowsky—Symphony No. 4, in F minor.
Lalo—Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys."
Bruch—Violin Concerto No. 1 in G minor.
Sibelius—"Finlandia."

This evening, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Marguerite Sylva.

This evening, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, a lecture by Darius Milhaud.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, in Steinert Hall, a recital by Beatrice Griffin, violinist.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Ethyl Hayden, soprano.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 3, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Frederic Tillotson, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Maria Ivogun.

On the same afternoon in the St. James Theater, the fifteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Stuart Mason, assistant conductor, leading, and an orchestral piece by Warren Storey Smith on the program.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Dorothy Fairbanks, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Burgin String Quartet, assisted by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist. The program includes a Mozart quartet in D major, five pieces by Casella, and Brahms' piano quintet in F minor.

On the same evening, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Mary Clark.

Thursday evening, Feb. 8, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Sigrid Onegin, recent acquisition of the Metropolitan Opera.

On the same evening, in Sanders Theater, the fifth Cambridge concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Emma Roberts as vocal soloist.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 9, and Saturday evening, Feb. 10, in Symphony Hall, the fourteenth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Toscha Seidel as soloist and the following program:
Chausson—Symphony in B flat major
Ballantine—Suite "From the Garden of Hellas"
Mendelssohn—Violin Concerto in E minor
Turina—"Danzas Fantasticas"

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Ethel Leginska, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, in Symphony Hall, "The Dream of Gerontius," sung by the Handel and Hadyn Society.

On the same afternoon, at the Boston Opera House, a song recital by John Charles Thomas.

COMPULSORY LAW ON STUMPAGE SOUGHT

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 29 (Special)—Modification of the present stumpage law to make compulsory the optional act of two years ago, which placed assenting growers under the control of the forestry department, is contemplated in a bill to be introduced by Representative Granville of Parsonsfield.

The act of 1921 provided that owners of forest lands who file plans of their holdings with the State Forest Commissioner may be exempt from taxes on growing timber, with the exception of a land tax, not to exceed $5 a year, and the regular tax on mature growth. The act further provided that the cutting on such lands of assenting owners shall be under the control of the forest commissioner.

MORE HANDLING OF COAL ALLEGED

New Haven Denies Transportation Has Broken Down

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29—In a statement closely following on the heels of Governor Templeton's order to the state police to investigate the coal shortage in this State with especial reference to transportation facilities, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad last night denied that freight transportation has broken down and declared that the road has handled more coal since the ending of the coal strike than in a similar period in the year before.

"Since Oct. 1, 1922, to and including the first 27 days of January this year," declared the statement, "the New Haven road has handled a total of 30,429 cars of anthracite coal, as compared to 23,460 cars in substantially the same period last year, or an increase of 6969 cars. Upon the basis of current movements this total should be increased 1000 cars in the four remaining days of the month."

During the period from Sept. 1, 1922, until Jan. 27, 1923, the statement declared, "the New Haven road handled 38,342 cars of bituminous coal, as compared to 32,819 cars for the five complete months last year, or an increase of 5523 cars."

Going back to December, 1917, the road declared, there were 1037 cars per day moved east from the Harlem River, while 2112 cars were moved for the same month in 1922. In January, 1918, 957 cars were moved per day, while 1001 were moved per day for the first 27 days of this year.

Coal Situation Surveyed

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29—Twenty state policemen, acting under the direct orders of Superintendent Robert T. Hurley and at the request of Gov. Charles A. Templeton, made a survey yesterday of the entire system of the New Haven railroad in Connecticut, classifying all loaded coal cars, on sidings, in yards, or in motion. Reports of this investigation will be made to Governor Templeton. This action has been taken by the Governor in an attempt to ascertain the reason for the apparent delay in coal shipments consigned to various parts of the State.

STATE GIVES AID TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 29—The State Forestry Department, in furtherance of a project which it believes to be the first of its kind in the country, has contracted to grow 18,000 sugar-maple seedlings for F. W. Morrison of Worcester, Mass. The seeds will be planted at the state nursery at Sharon this spring, and when the little trees are three years old they will be delivered to Mr. Morrison at cost.

Mr. Morrison plans to set out the seedlings at Saxton's River, Vt. They are to be planted six feet apart, making about 1200 to an acre, on a hillside, so that when they reach the sap-producing age the product can be collected by gravity. In developing the orchard Mr. Morrison intends from time to time to cut out the poorer trees for use as cordwood, so that at maturity only perfect specimens will remain.

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ALL ACTIVITIES IN THE RUHR REACH COMPLETE STAGNATION

Railway Traffic Almost Paralyzed—Public Utilities Tied Up—Germans Sending Coal to Unoccupied Country

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Jan. 28—The stagnation of all communications within the Ruhr district increases day by day. Telegrams are delayed, the post arrives several days late if it reaches its destination at all, and the telephone service is totally inadequate. The French have confiscated many wires for their own personal use, and are laying even their own lines so as to be independent in case of a strike. Railway traffic has almost been paralyzed and a time-table is absolutely worthless. Nobody knows when the next train leaves or when any train is due, not even the railway officials. The traveler just has to wait until the guard announces the departure of some slow train to some obscure station, and nobody knows when or whether it will arrive there and how he will be able to proceed from there.

This, of course, only applies to lines still in the hands of the Germans, of which there are only a small number located mainly in the central district. The lines around the outskirts are occupied totally by the French.

Not a single moving train was visible on Sunday. It is a peculiar sight to see this vast system of tracks, designed to carry heavy service, lying there absolutely desolated, with no man nor train in sight. The signals are blocked, the crossings unprotected, and the signal boxes deserted—sometimes guraded by a lone sentry—stations empty, with the exception perhaps of a small group of shivering would-be travelers, who had come against all hope to see whether there was not a possibility of some train leaving in some direction.

At one station French soldiers were carefully driving an engine across the tracks, trying to shunt some freight cars, thus to get gradually acquainted with the German railway system. The commandant was very confident and said it was quite simple to run German trains. At another station a French commandant stated that no coal train had arrived since last Friday night, but four trains with troops and supplies had passed through each day.

The Germans are still sending coal to the unoccupied territory, but how it gets through the close cordon of soldiers around the Ruhr district is a mystery. The Germans are smuggling many locomotives out of the Ruhr country. For instance, on Friday night, 50 engines crossed the new border. Anybody closely watching the number of coal cars leaving the district and the number of cars returning every day, will notice the latter is always smaller than the number of outgoing cars, which proves that unoccupied Germany is keeping back about 2000 cars a day. The German railway officials openly admit this.

The customs cordon has not yet come into effect though all the preparations are practically completed. Seemingly new orders are being awaited. In the meantime the stagnation of all life and enterprise continues, and the despair of the population which suffers most, increases.

Labor Party Leader Instructs New 'M.P's.' in Manners of House

Ramsay Macdonald Helps Men Who Have Been Thrust From Mine and Shop Into Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9—There is no place where the old saying "Manners makyth man" is better understood than in the British House of Commons. Members go there from every walk in life and every stratum of society. They speak in every dialect from the broadest of Scotch to the most mincing of Cockney. They may remain rough, opinionated and ignorant, but all of them, who are there long enough, learn the House of Commons lesson that "the less manners the better manners." They shed pompousness and superiority of attitude and assume instead that directness and simplicity in their relations with one another which have made the letters "M. P." after a man's name, the recoznized token of an education to which that afforded by Eton and Oxford takes only second place.

The Labor benches in the present House of Commons contain an unusually crude assortment of raw material now in course of having the rough edges clipped away.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Labor Party leader, has found the new boys in the class of which he is the prefect progressing in the traditions of the House of Commons school. He gives them a lecture on deportment in the pages of the Socialist Review, and it is of interest to a much wider audience than that to which it is immediately addressed. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is an old and skillful parliamentary hand. His advice to his followers is not only sound; it also flatters their self-esteem, and is so intermingled with criticism of the institutions they hope to modify as to conceal the sharpness of the reproof it conveys to themselves.

One claim that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald makes for the Labor Party is that its representatives in the House of Commons are fresh from the pit and will brook no trifling which shows that Parliament feels itself separated from the daily experiences of the people. They will brush aside with impatient gesture, he said, the sympathetic pieties of men and women who have nothing in their hearts impelling them to act quickly because of the urgency that they feel.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PREMIER OPPOSES FEDERAL COALITION

Sir Henry Barwell Blames Party-Merged Government for Alleged Exorbitant National Expenses

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence)—So far the only attack made on the Federal Government by a responsible statesman is that which has come from Sir Henry Barwell, Premier of South Australia. He has criticized the Coalition in severe and uncompromising terms, asserting that the price the people are being called upon to pay for Federation is beyond all reason.

Sir Henry complains that the whole position in the Federal sphere is unsatisfactory from a true Australian standpoint. There is no doubt that many agree with him, but they do not go on the platform and say it.

"Those who have watched Federal politics closely," remarked the Premier in a speech which has attracted much attention, "and those who have studied history carefully know that the trouble lies in the fact that in the Federal sphere we still have a Coalition Government when the condition of things which brought it into existence has passed. The worst, and most urgent, war problems in Australia are over. All history and experience go to prove that Coalitions are never satisfactory for any great length of time. They are contrary to the foundation principles of Parliamentary government, which is government by means of that party, which for the time being, is the strongest in the Legislative Assembly. Dissatisfaction will continue to exist in Australia until we get back to government on true and clearly-defined party lines."

The continuance of the Coalition in England, beyond the existence of the circumstances which brought it into being, was the cause of the downfall of Mr. Lloyd George, and it is much regretted here that the Federal Coalition still continues. Nationalists do many things that the Liberals do not approve. Many seem Socialistic in their tendencies. It is asserted that many millions of the taxpayers' money have been wasted by Socialistic schemes, such as the running of a federal line of steamers, shipbuilding, and sugar control.

The Premier insisted that the most urgent need in the Federal sphere was the practice of economy. The Commonwealth Government, deplored Sir Henry, was a spendthrift Government, and the State Governments were scratching for money. The Federal Government, he said, talked and acted, as though it were all-important when, as a matter of fact, its powers were very limited. It controls the defense, customs, and post and telegraph departments, and little else. The powers which were necessary for the development of the resources of the country were with the States, and yet the Commonwealth expenditure exceeds £60,000,000 a year. The taxation which was necessary to produce such a large sum each year, is threatening the financial sapping of the States, he asserted.

While Sir Henry criticized the Federal Government for not practicing economy he was convinced that the position of the country would have been much worse if there had been a Labor Government in power. The efforts of every true Australian, he said, must be directed to keeping the Socialists out of power.

The arbitration system which the Labor Party was seeking to maintain was a serious hindrance to economic adjustment. Proper progress was being strangled in a mess of legal restrictions by that artificial system.

ILLINOIS INVENTORY $65,000,000

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29—The State of Illinois owns more than $65,000,000 worth of property in its own name. An inventory just completed by R. T. Powderly of the State Auditor's office shows that the aggregate of all property is exactly $65,909,978.02.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

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BERLIN SOON MUST YIELD, SAYS EDITOR

France, It Is Believed, Will Be Able to Make Satisfactory Settlement on Reparations

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—In an interview published here yesterday in the New York Times, R. M. Bryan, eastern editor of The Black Diamond, who returned on the Cunard Line steamship Berengaria from a study of the European coal mines and markets, said that in his opinion France had Germany by the throat and soon would be able to effect a satisfactory settlement with it as to reparations. He appeared to have been very favorably impressed by the intelligence and industry of the French people, and was optimistic on the future of France, which he declared would pull through its troubles safely now it had started on the right track.

In a statement he had prepared, Mr. Bryan said:

Invasion Carefully Planned

I found that we, as well as the English, vastly underestimate the skill of the French, and apparently, German propaganda has been unsparingly used over here as well as in Europe to create the opinion that only Germans can work the Ruhr mines. We forget that the same kind of propaganda was put out when France took over the steel and iron industries in Lorraine and the coal industry in the Saare.

I found that the French had carefully planned their invasion and that they were not unexpectant of the resistance and detrimental work that the Germans have carried on since the invasion began. The first bit of German press work had to do with their statement that France would not be able to get coal mined in the Ruhr. The history of the past week or ten days shows that this calculation has gone wrong. The French coal people are every bit as intelligent as are the Germans, in my estimation. I say this after seeing what they have done in the northern France coal fields before and after the war.

Moreover, they have most intelligent aid from Belgian mining interests. Also bear in mind that a fair percentage of miners in the Ruhr are of foreign nationality, of which the Poles are predominant. A fact to be borne in mind also, is that there are thousands of miners and overmen in the Saare mines that are familiar with the Ruhr mines. It is my opinion that after a month or so France will be making a most favorable showing as to production and will be abundantly able to get out her full reparation tonnage from the Ruhr mines.

High Coal Prices

Unoccupied Germany will not be able to get her coal requirements from England, except at a price that will make the purchase of British coal prohibitive. Before I left the other side, the German press agents were talking of importing 4,000,000 tons of coal per month from England to make up their loss of Ruhr coal. England exports normally only 5,000,000 tons per month, so that for Germany to import 5,000,000, or even 2,000,000 tons per month from England would mean for her to buy at prices in competition with those of buyers from practically every other coal importing country in the world. The British coal market is very sensitive, and production is now about at maximum.

Germany must, therefore, soon deal with France or stop her industries.

There are less than 3000 idle people in the entire French Nation. This makes France internally very prosperous. Had she no external debts she would be in a wonderful position, in that she is practically self-contained, in so far as are concerned the products that would enable her to go alone without importation. She only needs to secure more coal and especially coke from Germany to put her steel business on a very large production scale.

MERGER PROPOSED FOR JERSEY CITY

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—A plan for consolidation of the cities, towns, and villages of Hudson County into a single large city, to be known as the City of Jersey City, which would rank in population as the ninth city in the United States, will be presented to the New Jersey Legislature within the next two weeks. The plan calls for a borough system similar to that in New York and for a referendum vote by the people, and is reported to have influential backing.

There has been agitation for the consolidation of Jersey City and the four or five north Hudson towns for several years, but the present plan to have the entire county brought into one big city comes somewhat as a surprise. Politicians do not regard the change with favor, as one large city would eliminate numerous local political bodies.

GOVERNOR RETRENCHES

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Journal Al Moktabas announces that the Governor-General has brought about a reduction of £30 on the amount of his monthly allowance.

RUSSIAN REPORTS APPEAR TO DIFFER

One Says Resources Diminishing—Other Shows Individual Productivity Improving

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—It is not strange that there is so confused a sentiment in this country in regard to Russian conditions since the reports emanating from the Russians themselves are so contradictory. The Department of Commerce has received two recent reports made by Russian economists to the Soviet Government. One takes the view that Russia's resources are being increasingly diminished and the other that individual productivity has improved.

Large numbers of Russians, according to the first of those reports, are out of work because of lack of machinery, of fuel, of freight facilities, while others are making better use than formerly of the means of production and transport still available. The shortage of these instruments of production, he contends, must be supplied from abroad, and Russia must merge herself as soon as possible into the economic system of the world. It is indispensable, this expert declares, that there should be importation of capital, both industrial and commercial, as well as foreign credit in goods and money.

The present Soviet system of conducting trading operations by means of large nationalized industries, the report declares, has resulted in heavy losses. Because of shortages in operating capital, estimated at 300,000,000 gold rubles, the products of the state industries, trusts and syndicates were forced on the market under adverse conditions and disposed of at extremely low prices.

The other economist charged this analysis as pessimistic. He asserted that the differences of opinion were due not to divergence of figures but to difference of interpretation. He cites figures on total working hours, length of working days.

In general, according to the optimistic economist, the major nationalized industries have shown an increased output, the progress of light industries being more rapid than that of the heavier.

DRY LAW IS CALLED BENEFIT TO IOWA

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 29 (By The Associated Press)—Prohibition has done more for Iowa within the last three years than any other law ever written on the statutes, R. N. Holsaple, state superintendent of the Iowa Anti-Saloon League, told its annual convention here yesterday.

Iowa leads the entire country in the matter of liquor law enforcement, he added.

MANY RACES UNITE TO AID JERUSALEM

Governor Storrs, Now in America, Says All Subscribe to Welfare and Adornment of City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Gen. Ronald Storrs, C. M. G., Governor of Jerusalem, arrived here Saturday on the Berengaria for a visit to America, which he said would last about three weeks. General Storrs, who was appointed military governor of Jerusalem in December, 1917, immediately after its capture by General Allenby's army, is also president of the Pro-Jerusalem Society, an organization to preserve and perpetuate the antiquities, the religious shrines, and to promote the civic well-being of the city.

It is largely in the interests of this organization that General Storrs, who, since the British mandate over Palestine has become the permanent civil Governor of Jerusalem rather than its military chief, has come to America.

"My jurisdiction runs, as it were, from sea to sea," he said, "for the territory I govern is practically identical with that of the old Roman procurators of Judea, and stretches from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean in a belt a few miles wide north and south of Jerusalem." Jerusalem today, the Governor declared, is a much changed city from only a few years ago. It has a copious supply of fresh water drawn from the restored pool of Solomon and old Roman aqueduct sources; it is embarking on town planning scheme—as are also Bethlehem, Jaffa and Haifa—and it is scrupulously maintaining its treasured archæological features.

The Pro-Jerusalem Society, according to a statement given out by the Government, has planted trees throughout the city, laid out several parks, developed a playground and established craft and vocational schools on a broad plan, with the object of reviving such ancient industries as native Judean ceramics, weaving, and glass-blowing.

American interest in the society is besought on the ground that Orthodox Greek Roman Catholic, and Protestant Christians, Jews and Muhammadans of several sects all subscribe to its central mission for the welfare and adornment of Jerusalem, and in this sense the visit of the Governor is of special significance.

General Storrs will probably make several addresses here and in other cities, including one to the English-Speaking Union early next month. Before accepting the Jerusalem post he served 13 years in the Egyptian Government under Lord Kitchener and other British agents, most of that time, from 1909 to 1917, as Oriental Secretary to the British Administration.

New Jersey to Be Made Safe for the Insectivorous Bobolink

Audubon Society Proves That Bird Is of Economic Value, Notwithstanding His Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Traits

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The latest applicant for Jersey justice, whom the solons of that State have treated lately with alternate good will and poor sportsmanship, is that distinctive but much misunderstood member of the American bird family, the bobolink. Last year the New Jersey Senate repealed the law of 1921 putting the bobolink on the list of protected birds. The repeal was the result of Senate courtesy shown to Collins D. Allen, whose constituents, it appears, are daring and persistent Nimrods. The senators listened to Mr. Allen's contentions that the bobolink was a "harmful pest," never nested in New Jersey anyhow, and could not sing, and passed the repeal. In the House people were harder to convince, but the bobolink's enemies won by one vote. And last year there was much shooting of bobolinks on the Jersey marshes, and Senator Allen was returned by a large majority.

Now things are different. The Audubon Society of New Jersey is up in arms. It has produced plain ornithological evidence that the bobolink is an insectivorous bird of the highest value; it is pointing out that New England and New York protect him, and that the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty with Canada specifically classifies him as a voracious insect-eater, and economically a useful bird anywhere. As to his singing, even Senator Allen is now denying that he ever said the bobolink couldn't sing. The restriction bill, now Assembly Bill 31, thus reappears on the House rocking with the battle of the bobo-agenda, and New Jersey is again links. The New Jersey Fish and Game Conservation League has come to the aid of the Audubon Society, putting that organization on record as unanimously favoring the preservation of the bobolinks.

In the midst of the battle even the bobolink's friends admit that he has another side to his character. In the winter, when he goes south, the bobolink loses his black and buffy yellow plumage, forgets his singing notes, and looks like the humble sparrow. With the loss of his glory come bad habits. The bobolink eats rice. When the rice industry was along the Atlantic seaboard this was a serious matter. But now, bird-lovers point out, it is on the Gulf coast, far beyond the bobolink's travel orbit. And anyhow, he eats nothing in New Jersey that has caused him to be adversely reported upon by any responsible group whatsoever. So the New Jersey Audubon Society counts on closing successfully in 1923 its seven-year campaign to save the bobolink.

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AUCTIONEERS APPRAISERS

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT EXPECTED TO RATIFY IMPORTANT TREATIES

Fascisti Government Ready to Act on Washington, Jugoslavian and French Pacts

ROME, Jan. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Parliament is to be reopened in the first week of February. The session is not expected to be a long one; nevertheless the Chamber will be called upon to ratify many important treaties, the discussion of which had necessarily been delayed from time to time owing to the instability of the various governments which have ruled Italy in the last few years. The Washington Treaty, the Treaty of Rapallo, and the Santa Margherita Agreement with Jugoslavia, the Commercial Treaty with France—are among the most important to appear before the House.

It is expected that these treaties will be ratified without great difficulty, although the debate which will precede their formal ratification will certainly be most interesting, as it will serve to define the exact position of the Fascisti Government with the United States, Jugoslavia, and France respectively. The treaties have already been approved by the Parliamentary Committee of Foreign Affairs.

The last bill to be approved by the Italian Parliament before its recess is the Electoral Reform Bill, the details of which are not yet known. The electoral system in Italy was changed in 1919 when the proportional representation method was adopted, and which served only to increase enormously the power of the Roman Catholics and the Socialists. A return to the former method is now under consideration, but naturally the Government, in preparing the project, should not forget that the abolition of the proportional representation system would immediately bring the Popular or Roman Catholic Party to the opposition. It is, therefore, more probable that a middle way will be found, and that the existing French system may eventually be adopted. As soon as the electoral reform has been approved it is probable that Parliament will be indefinitely adjourned, until its formal dissolution.

Another important innovation is to be made affecting the relations between the Cabinet and Parliament. According to the secretary-general of the Prime Minister, Signor Michele Bianchi—who, until a few weeks ago was the secretary-general of the Fascisti Party—the chief cause which prevented all former prime ministers from carrying out the program of reforms they had announced at the formation of their cabinets was the constant fear of secret parliamentary maneuvers to provoke ministerial crises, prepared intentionally to give a chance to many deputies to obtain a post in the next ministry. A repetition of similar maneuvers will not be tolerated by the new Government, and it is principally in order to prevent any such secret maneuvers that the electoral laws are to be amended.

It is the purpose of the Government to have a new Chamber composed of deputies who, after approving the program outlined by the Premier, are not allowed, by a second vote and before the Government has had a real chance of carrying out effectively that program, to eject it. The Government will henceforth be free from parliamentary intrigues and able to devote all its activity outside the Chamber. After the general elections are held the King will call the most authoritative members of Parliament, who enjoy the confidence of the majority of deputies—that is to say, the majority of public opinion—to form the ministry, and the new Premier is sure that he will remain in office until the summoning of new general elections.

ATTACKS ON ENGLISHMEN RETARD EGYPTIAN FREEDOM

Ruffians' Activities Prolong Martial Law—British in Cairo Consider Methods for Protection

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Resumption of attacks upon Englishmen in Cairo, after a desistance of four and one-half months, is regarded here as most detrimental to Egyptian aspirations for independence. With British citizens of Cairo planning to meet to devise means for protection, Lord Allenby, High Commissioner, has called the attention of the Egyptian Premier to the impossibility of Great Britain abandoning martial law in Cairo as long as the Egyptian Government fails to deal with the thugs who are attacking Englishmen.

The native press embarks, as has become the custom recently, on loud protests of abhorrence of the crimes perpetrated against innocent Anglo-Egyptians, but, as two French newspapers and The Egyptian Mail of Cairo point out, their protests are in the form of platonic condolences rather than of constructive criticism which may assist the authorities in tracking down the gang.

The great handicap under which the police are working is that they receive no lay assistance. Either through apathy or intimidation, Egyptians prefer to turn their heads away when shootings occur so that no evidence has been forthcoming which might lead to convictions, much less arrests on the spot, although there must have been many in the immediate localities of the murders.

Were the native newspapers to start a campaign urging co-operation by the public in suppressing these crimes, the murder gang would find the undertaking becoming too risky. Possibly the native papers will follow the European newspapers' advice now instead of wasting time in trying to prove how impossible it is that the murderers should be Egyptians. They should appreciate that the Egyptian cause is suffering on account of the attacks on Englishmen.

A meeting of the British Community is to be held for the purpose of deciding upon a line of action in order to assure adequate protection, and it is certain that any reasonable demand will have the full support of Residency.

CRUDE OIL PRICE AGAIN UP

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29—Another 10-cent advance in Pennsylvania crude oil was posted by the chief purchasing agents today.

Human Hand Duster

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TOWN FORESTRY NEED EMPHASIZED

Governor Cox Sends to Town Officials the Resolution Passed by Agricultural Conference

Declaring that Massachusetts should do its share in restoring forests to the now idle lands, Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, has sent to the boards of selectmen of the towns of the State a copy of the resolution adopted at the recent New England Agricultural Conference favoring the appointment of local committees to investigate the feasibility of a town forest for each community.

The resolution, unanimously approved by the conference, goes out with the Governor's indorsement and focuses attention upon the important question of the dependence of Massachusetts in the matter of timber supply. The resolution declares:

In addition to national and state forests there should also be more town forests. These need not be huge contiguous tracts, but may consist of a number of parcels of any size. Besides serving the same functions as other publicly owned forests, they may also be used for recreation purposes and the protection of local water supplies. In no other way can the possibilities of forest management be brought home to everyone so effectively, especially when these forests commence to yield returns which can be used to replace tax assessments. Some European towns make no tax levies, but build and maintain improvements with their forest income. It is, therefore, recommended that each Governor in New England request town officials to insert in the warrants for the annual town meetings an article authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the feasibility of a forest for each town.

Together with this affirmative action, the Governor forwards a copy of the report of the committee on forest products, which brought before the conference a survey of the timber situation of Massachusetts. The committee points out that the people must definitely face the fact that the last bit of virgin timber is in the Pacific northwest, and that its transportation to New England is an expense and burden, ranging from $15 to $30 per 1000 board feet.

"The price of lumber," the report says, "is determined by this charge plus the costs and profits of the Oregon and Washington lumberman. This means that in the future the price of every piece of wood which enters into our homes, our manufacturing plants, our ships and our railroads will be determined not by the cost of producing it but by what the lumbermen of the northwest may think is a fair price. Massachusetts imports 80 per cent of the lumber it uses while New England as a whole is not producing more than one-half of its needs, even taking into consideration the immense forest area of northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine."

This situation the committee declares to be a challenge to action, and advances suggestions under two general groupings. The important points include proper adjustment of taxation to encourage wood growing, education of rural leaders to an appreciation of the woodlot problems and possibilities, expansion of federal, state and town forest, and the placing of each woodland county in the hands of a trained man. The matters of less importance are described as inventory of land resources, local organization for forestry progress and better care of standing resources.

DATES ANNOUNCED BY WOMEN VOTERS

Boston League Prepares Strong February Program

In furtherance of its purpose to assure a more intelligent citizenship and improved legislation, the Boston League of Women Voters announces a particularly strong program for February. On Feb. 7 there will be an international relations conference and luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club. The two speakers are Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War, of the national league, and Miss Sarah Wambaugh, former member of the secretariat of the League of Nations, recently returned from six months in countries of central Europe.

A government efficiency luncheon is to be given at the same place on Feb. 27 with addresses by Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and Frederic W. Cook, secretary of the Commonwealth. Members are requested to attend the inauguration of the City Council on Feb. 5.

The civic events forum and the business women's section will give two joint suppers in co-operation with the Business Women's Club at the latter's clubhouse, 144 Bowdoin Street. The first, next Thursday, is to be addressed by Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, one of the first two women to be elected to the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature; and the second, Feb. 15, by Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County.

With particular reference to the convenience of the shopper it has been arranged to have an hour's conference each week on pending legislation. These will take place from 1 to 2 o'clock at the Business Women's Club as follows: Feb. 6, Examination and Classification of Convicted Prisoners, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, director of the Massachusetts Civic League; Feb. 13, Women Jurors, Miss Greta Coleman, attorney; Feb. 20, Raising the Compulsory School Age, Mrs. Madeleine H. Appel, secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee.

Ward meetings offer still further opportunities to become familiar with governmental processes. Frederick P. Cabot, judge of the juvenile court is giving a series of talks on the work of that court for the Ward 7 League. George S. Miller, teacher of history at Tufts College is giving a course of lectures on the framework of government for the Ward 14 League.

TOWN LIGHT PLANT GETS BIG CUSTOMER

Heywood-Wakefield Company to Consume as Much as the Town Itself

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29 (Special)—As a result of the town's recent vote of a $50,000 bond issue to bring high-tension electric service into Wakefield in underground conduits, the Municipal Light Plant will get as a customer the Heywood-Wakefield Company, an industry which will use at the start as much or more electricity than is now supplied to the entire town.

The step is equally important to Wakefield's largest industry, for it means complete electrification of the entire rattan works. The Heywood-Wakefield Company recently had its engineers inspect the plant with the idea of installing a turbine unit and making its own electricity. The Municipal Light Commissioners submitted a proposal that the town supply this current, the proposal being made possible by the prospect of the new high-tension service. Following several conferences, the Heywood-Wakefield Company expressed its willingness to sign a contract, which will be drawn up shortly.

In abandoning steam as a source of power, the Heywood-Wakefield Company ultimately will take from the town approximately 450 kilowatts of current and from 375 to 410 kilowatts as soon as the service is started. At the present time the town's entire consumption is no larger than the amount the rattan works will require at the start.

Marcus Beebe 2d, chairman of the municipal light board, says that the commissioners will ask the finance committee to recommend another bond issue of $15,000 for construction to carry the high-tension service from the point at which it would have terminated in the center of the town to the Heywood-Wakefield land, and this in itself is an important feature of the proposed contract, for the Heywood-Wakefield Company will lease to the town for a consideration (large enough to make it legal) a tract of land for the municipal light department to locate thereon the fireproof receiving and distributing station.

It was proposed to have this distributing station located in the center of the town but a location on the Heywood-Wakefield property will be equally as advantageous. The commissioners believe the Finance Committee when they get full details, will have no hesitation in recommending the additional bond issue, especially as it will be paid, principal and interest, out of the receipts from the new contract.

Chairman Beebe also says the deal will tend to help reduce rates to all consumers of electricity on account of the greatly increased consumption.

LEGION SEEKS FUNDS FOR MEMORIAL DAY

Authority to the cities and towns to appropriate money for the use of posts of the American Legion and the United Spanish War Veterans for Memorial Day observances was urged today before the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Massachusetts Legislature by Leo A. Harlow, legislative representative of the Legion. He said that this authority now exists in relation to the Grand Army of the Republic and that the Legion and the Spanish War Veterans are gradually taking over the Memorial work of the G. A. R.

APPEAL IN MORSE CASE LIKELY

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29—An appeal may be taken by the Government from the decision of Judge Edwin S. Thomas of the United States Court in the removal proceedings against Harry F. Morse of Greenwich, in which he reversed the decision of United States Commissioner H. J. Lavery, who remanded Morse to the southern district of New York for trial, sustained a writ of habeas corpus, and ordered the defendant's discharge.

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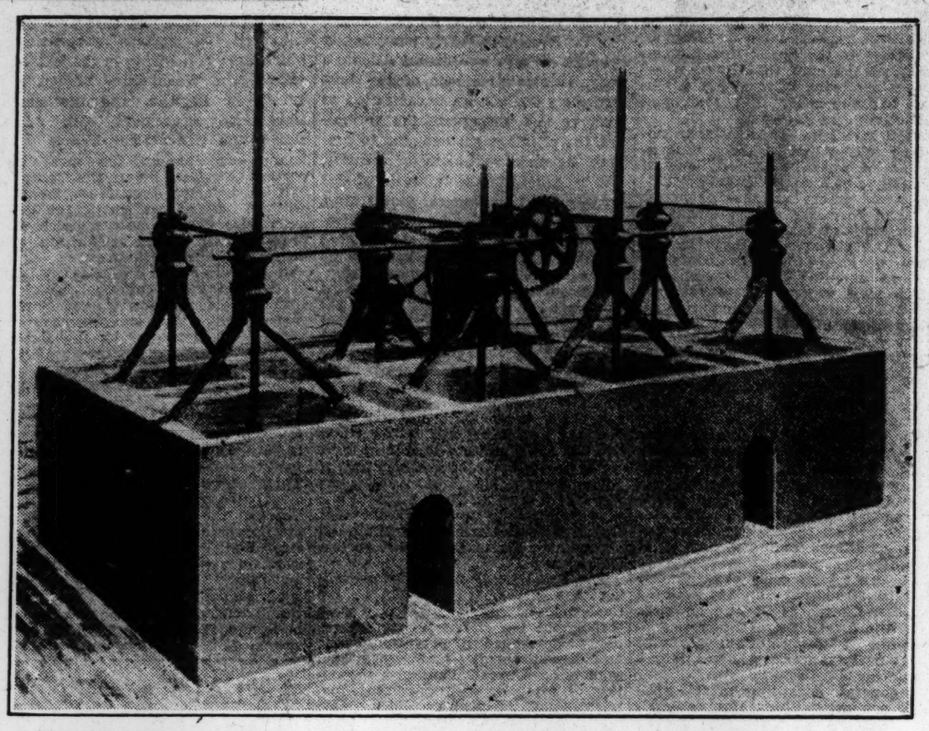
Coats for Women
at Washington St. Store

NEW SOURCES FOR GENERATION OF HEAT AND POWER SOUGHT

High Cost of Coal and Transportation Turns Attention of Engineers and Inventors to Other Fields

With coal prices and transportation costs at high levels, the training of the engineer and the genius of the inventor are being turned more than ever to the discovery and utilization of sources that will serve for the generation of heat, light and power. The monthly gas and electric light bills aim of the company, he says, is to put the plan into execution and sell the foreign patent rights. To do this, and to foster use of the invention in the United States, it is necessary to have a working plant that will demonstrate the system and it is planned to use the East Saugus plant to provide heat, light and power for an industrial plant to be built on the company's land adjacent to the tide basins.



Working Model of Unit to Be Installed in the Tide Power Plant at East Saugus, Mass
Rising Tide Flows in at Base and Lifts Pistons Which Transmit Power Through Gears to Central Shaft

Lifting Power of Water

Simply stated, the Knowlton plan makes use of the lifting power of water, one cubic foot of salt water being able to lift 64 pounds. The mechanical idea involved is not dissimilar to the gasoline engine, except that in the latter the power is derived by the downward stroke forced by explosion, while the Knowlton plan is based on power derived from the vertical motion of a large float or piston lifted by water.

The plant has three main divisions—the outer water storage basin, the coffer dam, within which are the floats and all other generating mechanism, and the spillway basin into which the water goes after it has performed its work. There are eight floats, four large and four smaller. They alternate in motion as do pistons in a gasoline engine, and the four smaller floats are used to employ the waste water not used in lifting the larger floats and to increase the efficiency of the plant.

By means of notched racks and gears the vertical motion of the float is transformed into a rotary shaft motion turning the motor and giving the power.

Harnessing the Tides

But what of harnessing the tides to achieve the same end? In the past there has been a tendency to class the projects for use of the world-wide ebb and flow of the great bodies of salt water with devices for setting the sun, wind, and even the moon to work at the production of power. Within the last decade, however, tidal power has been gradually coming into its own. France, dependent for coal, with her mines in the Lens region little workable and her reparations deliveries insufficient, is seconding hydroelectric development with subsidies to tide-power invention and exploitation.

In the United States, particularly along the New England coast, there have been numerous instances of the use of the tides. Some small manufacturing plants are today running their lighter machinery from power derived from this source. These, however, are operated on the system of using the flow in at high tide and the flow out at lowering tide. This idea, together with projects for the use of connected basins filled by the tides and inventions to capture power from wave action, have not met with great commercial favor, however.

The possibility, nevertheless, appears to remain. Percy M. Blake of Newtonville, Mass., consulting engineer and former professor of hydraulic engineering, declares:

As to the probability that the tides of the sea can be utilized for the development of continuous power, I will say that inasmuch as the rise and fall of these tides is so obvious and measurable, it would be presumptuous to assume that human skill and inventive ingenuity may not find a practical and effective way, by mechanism and device, for converting this unceasing power to the profitable use of man.

Tide-Water Power Plant

At the mouth of the Saugus River near the railroad station at East Saugus, Mass., there is more than 90 per cent completed a tide-water plant that is aimed to carry into realization the possibility set forth by Mr. Blake. The plant is founded on the invention of John A. Knowlton of Boston, who holds patents on his invention in the United States, Canada, England, France, Argentina and Chile.

The projects and the invention are in the hands of the Universal Tide Power Company of which Mr. Knowlton is treasurer and majority stockholder. The company is capitalized for $10,000,000 and has about 10,000 stockholders, the majority small investors.

Mr. Knowlton explains that the object of the East Saugus plant is primarily for demonstration and experimental purposes. The immediate are burdening the public pocketbook, and power costs are no small factor in the final prices paid for the products of industry by consumers.

One of the outstanding results of this situation has been to direct attention to the potential power of rivers and falls, harnessing them to serve industry and to light cities. Italy, out of sheer necessity, has turned the "white coal" of flowing water to work. Other nations of Europe have grasped the value of hydroelectric development and are meeting the problem of a limited and expensive coal supply by the use of an unlimited and inexpensive force.

LARGE PROVIDENCE AREA IS RECLAIMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29 (Special)—The terminal development committee of the city government announces today that it will receive bids for excavating and filling at Field's Point, which will complete the reclamation of 1,000,000 square feet of water front land at the harbor mouth adjoining the municipal seawall. Approximately 250,000 square feet has been reclaimed already in a graded tract, secured by the reduction of big sand dunes and the filling of creek and marsh land by means of hydraulic pumps.

Engineering estimates are to the effect that with the reduction of an enormous hill of sand and clay about 325,000 cubic yards of material will be available for further filling, which will provide a level plain of about 2,000,000 square feet seven feet above high water mark to be used for industrial purposes.

IRON CARGO AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29 (Special)—The British steamship Domira, 26 days from Antwerp, has arrived here to discharge a cargo of pig iron, the first foreign pig iron to be received at this port in 25 years. The cargo is the first of a series of consignments to be diverted from Boston to Providence for New England distribution because of congested conditions at Boston.

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ELEVATED SYSTEM REPORTS PROGRESS

Trustees Point Out That Substantial Fare Decrease Must Wait Loan Repayments

Extension of 5-cent fare lines, liquidation of some outstanding debt, adoption of new and more efficient devices and physical improvements of the system, are the main points brought out by the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company in their fourth annual report made to the Massachusetts Legislature today.

The trustees report that they have built up a balance of $1,545,055.84 after paying all costs and allowing for delayed charges and credits. They have restored $1,000,000 as the reserve fund required by law, and have paid the balance of $517,196.45 to the cities and towns on account of their loan to meet the first year's deficit under public operation. A substantial surplus is looked for next summer to still further reduce this loan, now totaling $3,462,955.22.

Demands for Payments

When it became known a year ago that the road was supporting itself, the report says, there arose demands for immediate payments to the cities and towns, for 5-cent fare and for larger accommodations. The trustees point out that they have paid some to the communities and have adopted the lower fare on many short-haul lines. Further or general reduction in fares at this time must, the trustees say, wait on the reimbursement of the communities.

According to the report, important additions have been made to rolling stock in the form of semi-convertible cars, additional flat cars and snow sweepers, new steel elevated cars and tunnel cars. Twenty-one miles of track have been rebuilt.

The trustees append to their report a chart purporting to show what is done with the average receipt of 9.169 cents per revenue passenger. To labor they allocate 4.142 cents; rent of leased roads 1.045 cents; material and other items .832 cents; rent of subways and tunnels .54 cents; interest on bonds and notes .530 cents; coal .520 cents; depreciation .562 cents; taxes .455 cents; excess of receipts over cost of service .396 cents and damages .156 cents.

Increase in Traffic

Traffic increased, the report shows, and the total of 356,593,942 revenue passengers carried is the largest in any year of public operation. With regard to the one-man car, the trustees point out that it is a means of practical economy but express the belief that unless the most drastic economy is necessary the general substitution of this car is not desirable.

In general, the report says, the conditions are as follows:

"Though the railway is not yet in good operating condition, nor accommodations yet at the standard which they are expected to reach, nevertheless material progress has been steadily made toward the goal. It has been understood from the beginning that improvements must be gradual and that effort to bring them about must cover a considerable period of time. Four only of the five years that have been named as that period have elapsed.

"Any substantial reduction in the 10-cent fare must still await repayment of the loans to cities and towns, and legislation that will remove certain burdens that are unjust to the car rider."

WOMAN IN ANGLICAN PULPIT

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 29—When Miss A. Maude Royden of London, Eng., delivered the sermon last night in St. Luke's Cathedral in this city, she became the first woman in the history of the Anglican Communion to speak from the pulpit of an Anglican Cathedral. Although barred from such a privilege in other cities in which she has preached she was invited by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Bishop of Maine, to address the meeting last night.

LINE TO BE ABANDONED

WESTERLY, R. I., Jan. 29 (Special)—Announcement has been made that the 12-mile long electric car line of the Norwich & Westerly Company will be abandoned and the property and rights of the company sold. Other Eastern Connecticut lines, now under operation by a receiver, will be conducted by a new company, now in the process of organization.

PAPER WAGE ISSUE POSTPONED

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 29—Contrary to expectation the Allied Paper Trades Council did not take any action at its meeting yesterday on the question of acceptance or rejection of the recent wage advance given by the paper manufacturers of Holyoke and vicinity. The subject will be taken up, officers said, at the next meeting, in two weeks. Dissatisfaction with the increase granted has been expressed by the council.

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WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE PROPOSED

Former Governor Sponsor for Measure Designed to Establish Constructive Policy for State

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29 (Special)—Probably the most important single bill of 325 introduced into the New Hampshire Legislature is the water power development measure presented by Robert P. Bass, a former Governor and at present representative from Peterborough and ranking minority member of the committee on ways and means. Mr. Bass' measure in all probability will be enacted into law and will be the first step New Hampshire has taken along this line.

At the request of The Christian Science Monitor, Governor Bass has prepared a description of his bill and its purposes which is, in part, as follows:

The bill which I introduced dealing with water-power development in New Hampshire represents the first step in a constructive policy which I hope may ultimately result in placing New Hampshire industries in a stronger position to compete successfully with other sections of this country.

It provides through the initiative of the state Government and by the use of the State's credit for the adoption of a policy which if successfully carried through, should result in materially increasing the water-power resources of New Hampshire without adding to the state tax burden.

Site Selection Authorized

This bill directs the Public Service Commission, after a suitable investigation, to select one or more sites where a substantial amount of water can be stored at a moderate cost. It authorizes the commission to negotiate with owners of water-power privileges on the stream below the proposed storage reservoir with a view to making contract with such plants, for the additional water to be provided by the proposed development. As soon as the Public Service Commission decides upon suitable sites for such water storage development where the users of power indicate a willingness to purchase additional water, it is to report its recommendations to the Governor and Council, who, after holding public hearings, will designate one site for such immediate development.

The Public Service Commission will then be authorized to close contracts with users of water power on such streams as will be affected by the proposed development. As soon as they can secure sufficient contracts to cover the interest on the cost of constructing the project, its maintenance and operating charges, together with a sum sufficient to amortize the principal of the investment, they will be authorized to proceed at once with the construction. For this purpose, they are empowered to take the necessary land by right of eminent domain. The State is authorized to issue its bonds to the amount of $200,000 to pay for the project.

Those plants which refuse to make contracts with the State are hereby forbidden to use the additional water provided by such public improvement and, in case they do use it, are made liable for a sum substantially in excess of the regular price to be charged by the State for such additional water.

It is our hope that we may obtain the voluntary and universal co-operation of all manufacturers who will benefit by this public improvement, but in case of refusal, means are provided to protect the State's interests.

The general plan aims to provide additional power at every plant now operating below the site of the proposed reservoir at a minimum cost and without adding anything to the public charges through additional taxes or appropriations. Those who use the water will pay for the interest on the cost of development, maintenance, and operation and in addition they will pay off the principal within a period of 50 years.

Owned by the State

At the end of that time, the reservoir and water rights will be owned by the State free and clear. They should then become a source of substantial revenue to the public.

Recent high prices of coal and the uncertainty of the supply would seem to make this an opportune moment to initiate a state policy which will tend to make New Hampshire industries more independent of the coal supply. This is a matter which has large possibilities not only for New Hampshire, but for most of the New England states. It is very appropriate that my State should take the initiative for the reason that it contains the sources of so many streams which provide the motive force for industries not only in New Hampshire, but in several other states as well. This bill contemplates a mere beginning in a policy, which, if successfully carried through, will hold great benefits for New England. In order to gain the full advantage which can ultimately be derived through the storage of waste water at the heads of our streams, we need the active co-operation, not only of the business men of New Hampshire, but also of the business men of Massachusetts.

Much has been said of late concerning the deterioration of New England industries. We have heard much talk about the handicaps which confront our manufacturers. Doubtless such discussion serves a useful purpose. But it seems to me that for the present at least, we have heard enough about the calamities which are expected to overwhelm us. We need constructive action, wise leadership and united effort to overcome those economic conditions which now threaten the business prosperity of New England.

This bill offers the opportunity for materially improving our industrial business through the co-operative action of the more far-sighted business men in our State.

SATURDAY WORK IS BEFORE UNIONS

Lynn Shoe Operatives to Vote on Emergency Issue

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 29 (Special)—Union rules prohibiting Saturday work in the local shoe factories have brought about the anomalous situation where skilled men are working at lower wages all day on Saturday for out-of-town "open" shops that compete with the Lynn manufacturers. The Joint Council of the United Shoe Workers of America has relaxed on the five-day week at the request of the shoe manufacturers, who are rushing to fill Easter orders. The issue of Saturday work is now before the local unions, and the women stitchers' local will meet tomorrow night to determine its attitude.

The women stitchers went on record against Saturday work, but there is said to be a strong faction within its ranks favoring a reversal of this position. The manufacturers in their recent letter to the joint council are understood to have said the Saturday work was not intended to be general but to be resorted to in emergencies, such as at the present time when it has become necessary to speed up production for the Easter trade in order to avoid cancellation of orders.

COMPANY TREASURER CALLED BEFORE BOARD

James T. Purcell, treasurer of Mayor Curley's campaign committee in the election of 1921, appeared before the Boston Finance Commission this morning upon summons. Although not completed, the hearing was adjourned before noon. Neither officials at the headquarters of the commission nor its individual members would give out any information concerning either what had transpired at the meeting or the causes of the investigation.

Mr. Purcell was defeated as a candidate for election to the Boston City Council at the last election. He has been active in the restaurant and liquor business, being at one time president of the Boston Liquor Dealers' Association.

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Women's All-Silk Hose at $2.65
One-third off—is the price for this sale. They come full fashioned and with reinforced sole, heel, toe and lisle garter top. All sizes. Black, brown and white.
Women's All-Wool Hose at $1.79
The sport heather shades in fine all-wool Hose with reinforced heel and toe and with garter hem. All sizes in green, brown, black and gold mixtures.
29c a Pair for Women's Fleeced Cotton Hose in Black

MIGRATORY SCHOOL FOR CHILD WORKER

Field Labor Problem in California Partly Solved, but Still Serious

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (Special Correspondence) — Experiments with migratory schools now being conducted in California's rural districts, to require children employed in fields with their parents to attend half-day school sessions with an itinerant teacher, point to partial solution of the more serious child labor problems in this State, according to Miss Georgiana Carden, supervisor of school attendance in the State Department of Education. Attendance has been so good at these migratory schools that the country school districts are taking over their operation in a new inter-country system of rural education.

Child labor in California has ceased to be a problem in the industries, many authorities assert, but it persists in agriculture, because natural factors favor it. The parents are steadily employed throughout most of the year, moving from one produce belt to another as the seasonal fruit and produce ripen. The children cannot be left behind in school, so they work in the field with their parents in violation of Section 7 of the Child Labor Laws. This has been the weak link in an otherwise strong chain. Even though the child is not actually employed, he is kept out of school, and the parents insist on their right to seek work where they choose.

Unexpected Results

The first migratory school established in the walnut season yielded unexpected results. It is found that the problem is social rather than industrial; that it is possible for children to get in a full school day from 7:30 in the morning until noon, and spend the remainder of the day working in the fields without lessening the family's earnings for that day. Growers are welcoming this arrangement and groups whose fields are contiguous have built little farm schoolhouses.

The surprisingly high average daily attendance at these little schools is proving that local schools could have handled the problem with very little additional effort and initial expense, and that the state and county apportionment of funds on the basis of average daily attendance would have more than reimbursed local school authorities for the outlay required to start and maintain migratory schools.

"It took two demonstrations, one in the walnut groves in Ventura County and one in the cotton fields in Kern County, to show that such migratory schools are practical," said Miss Carden. "However it must be remembered that this solution is for the time of sojourn in each crop, it does not solve the problem of time losses in moving about from one locality to another, nor does it mean that the child who aggregates four months of school in a year by attending several migratory schools is getting the education offered in a regular school."

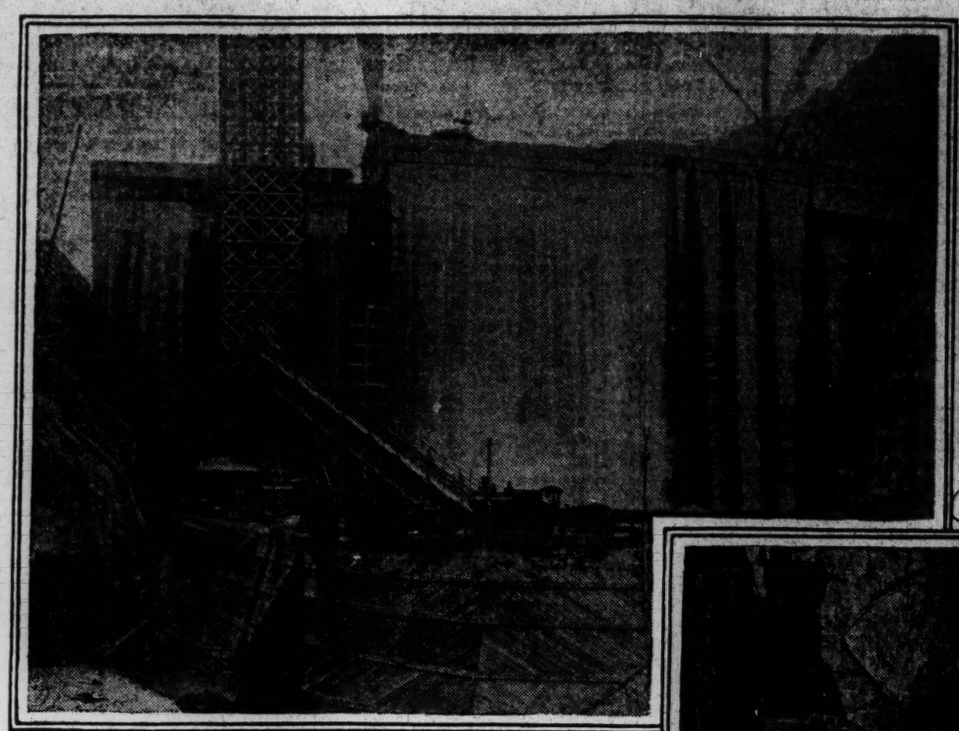
Still Serious Problem

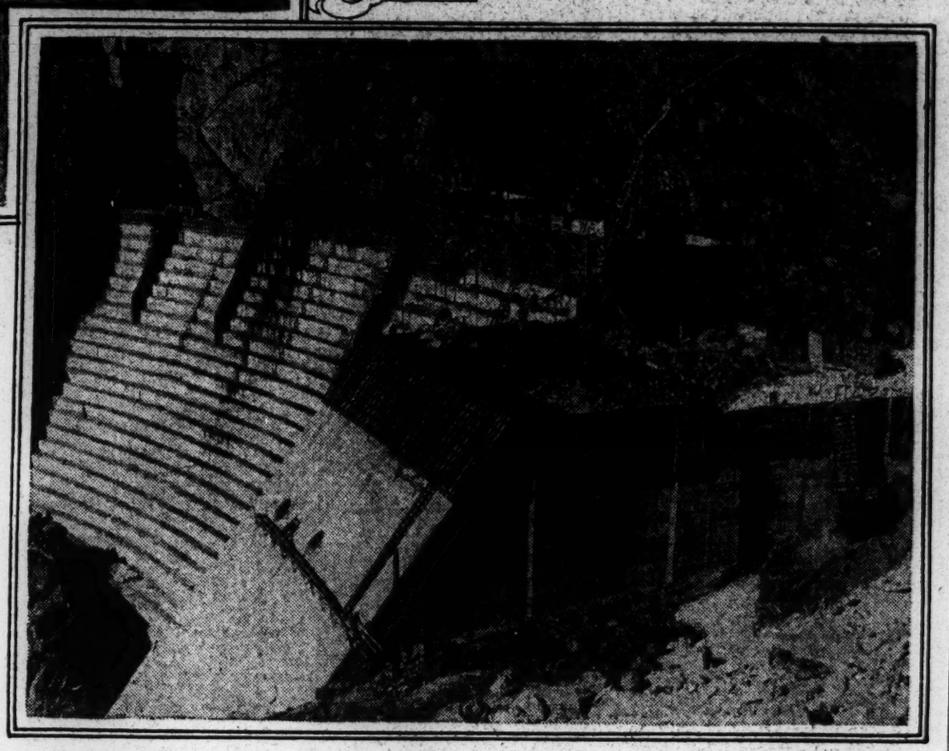
With the establishment of migratory rural schools, child labor loses something of its odium but few of its actual handicaps. True, the work is not heavy usually, and the open fields are in some ways more conducive to happier living conditions than are those in the cities.

The worst phases of child labor in California still needing correction are lack of sanitation at the temporary "camps" occupied by families and the unregulated employment of children in the asparagus beds on the islands of Sacramento River and in the cotton fields of Imperial Valley. Children even as young as five years of age toil over these beds and cotton fields, it is alleged.

Child labor has not entirely disappeared from California's manufacturing industries, according to a recent survey of juvenile working conditions in San Francisco made by the Juvenile Protective Association of this city. This indicates that although Section 2 of the child labor laws of this State provides that no minor under the age of 18 shall work more than eight hours a day in a day of 24 hours and in a week of 48 hours, it was found that 489 children were working from 20 to 25 hours a week in addition to school attendance requiring 30 hours a week.

The association recommended that "eight hours" of work should be defined to include the five hours of the school day, thereby limiting the child to three hours' work after school hours.





Views During Construction of the Famous Hetch-Hetchy Dam, Recently Completed, Which Soon Will Supply Water and Power to San Francisco

Above—Upstream Face of Dam. Upper Right—Downstream Face. Lower Right—Downstream Face and Contraction Joint, From South Abutment.

COMPLETED HETCH-HETCHY DAM TO IMPOUND 67,000,000,000 GALLONS

San Francisco's Huge Water Supply Project Equipped to Furnish 52,500 K. W. a Day

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The city of San Francisco has just completed one of the largest masonry dams in the world, in connection with its Hetch-Hetchy water supply project in Yosemite National Park, 156 miles distant. This is the so-called mountain division unit comprising the dam, 18 miles of tunnel and the Moccasin Creek power plant.

This dam will provide for the city and county of San Francisco, 400,000,000 gallons of water daily, nearly 10 times the amount of water used in San Francisco today and there will be produced as a by-product approximately 200,000 hydroelectric horsepower. The Catskill water supply development of New York and the Metropolitan water supply system of Boston are the only water systems which are equal or greater in magnitude.

The Hetch-Hetchy project, harnessing the turbulent waters of Upper Tuolumne River and its tributary, Eleanor Creek was a vague theory in 1879; definite steps were taken toward land acquisitions in the Yosemite in 1901; the pre of 1906 proved the need of a more dependable water supply; a bond issue of $45,000,000 was floated in 1910, but was not sold until after the war, when work was rushed to its present successful state of completion.

Additional Bonds Necessary

The first unit of the Hetch-Hetchy project cost $30,000,000, leaving $15,000,000 with which to begin the tunnel and pipe line developments. Engineers estimate an additional bond issue of $29,000,000 will be necessary to complete the entire project.

With the completion of the power plant in the first unit project, there will be available an average output of 52,500 kilowatts per day which will bring $6250 daily revenue from power, or over $2,000,000 per year. It is estimated that $1,750,000 will carry the interest on the $30,000,000 expended on the entire mountain division, including the power plant. Thus does the romance of good business management enter into the project and in a way to benefit manufacturing enterprises and proposed development schemes of state utilities in northern California.

Acquisition of the privately owned spring water supply now supplying San Francisco up to the developed capacity of the spring water system is planned. In order to provide for increased demands for the next 10 years under an agreement with the Spring Valley Water Company, the city has arranged through the California Railroad Commission to construct 20 miles of 60-inch steel pipes and 9000 feet of 10-inch tunnel as a part of the future development, but which will be utilized initially by the Spring Valley Water Company for increasing their delivery to the city, for which they are paying the interest on actual expenditures estimated to be about $5,000,000.

San Francisco's supply of pure mountain water will be collected from the vast watershed of the Hetch-Hetchy valley over an area of 652 square miles tributary to the storage reservoir sites, ranging in elevation from 3500 feet at Hetch-Hetchy to 13,090 feet at Mt. Lyell. On these sheds will be collected the rains and melting snows which will be stored in the reservoir behind Hetch-Hetchy dam with a capacity of 206,000 acre feet or 67,000,000,000 gallons. The reservoir will be eight miles in length and 300 feet deep.

Varied Course to City

Down the Tuolumne River channel to a diversion reservoir at Early Intake, through the 18-mile mountain aqueduct tunnel and into Priest reservoir to the power house the water will be guided by the cunning of engineering skill. Fulfilling its mission in the power house, the water will rush from a reservoir through 16 miles of tunnel to Oakdale Portal, across the San Joaquin Valley in a 46-mile pipe to the Testa Portal, thence through 31 miles of tunnel to the gate house, 19 miles to Pulgas tunnel to Crystal Springs and on to San Francisco 22 miles through a conduit.

Not only is the Hetch-Hetchy project noteworthy for the perpetual, inexhaustible water supply made available for San Francisco, but its additions of power are expected to write a new chapter in the history of hydroelectric development in California. The power generated at the Moccasin power plant will be transmitted approximately 150 miles to San Francisco at 110,000 volts, and this power, only one unit of a vast development scheme, will be sufficient to take care of the city's railways and lighting.

The next power plant is to be built at Early intake. For this purpose a 12-mile tunnel will be constructed from Hetch-Hetchy to a point above the Early intake, generating a capacity of about 90,000 horsepower. These important power developments, owned by the people of California, are expected to play a part in a problem which the enormous growth of privately-owned power companies on the one hand and increasing need of unified control through public ownership on the other hand is pressing for solution. In these matters the Hetch-Hetchy project may serve a more far-reaching purpose than that of supplying water to a city; upon it may hinge an angle of hydroelectric development in California yet in its formative stages.

JAPANESE TAXED FOR TRADE BOARDS

Businesses Pay for Support of Association, Says Delegate on Visit to America

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Chambers of commerce in Japan are supported by a business tax provided by law and are considered an integral part of municipal organization instead of voluntary associations, as in America, according to Dr. Bunshiro Hattori, director of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of all Japan and secretary of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Hattori is visiting San Francisco and other American cities for detailed studies of commercial organizations.

A graduate of Princeton University and professor of economics in Waseda University, Japan, Dr. Hattori manifests a desire to install the latest and best administrative practices and business methods of American chambers of commerce in those of Japan.

"In Japan, our method differs greatly from the American system of financing chambers of commerce," says Dr. Hattori. "The Japanese law provides that a certain portion of a business tax goes to support the chamber of commerce. In Tokyo we have 12,000 such taxpayers. These 12,000 business taxpayers elect 70 representatives, which is virtually our entire active membership. These 70 correspond to the board of directors of the American chambers of commerce.

"Thus far I find the most effective work is being done in America by organizations where a vice-president is also manager. This is one of many practices I find in American chambers of commerce and which I hope to put into effect generally in Japan."

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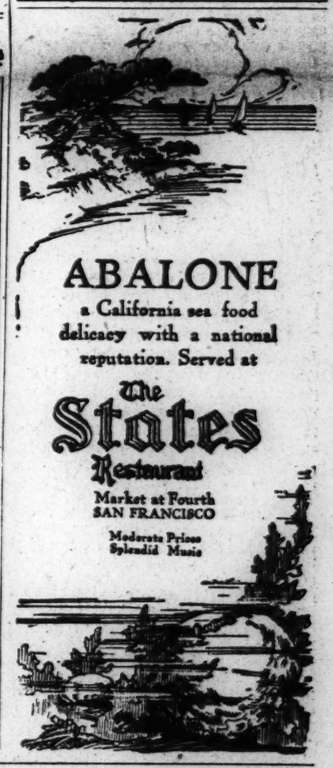
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Housing in Holland

This is the first of two articles on the housing problem and its solution in Holland, dealing with its more general aspects.

The Hague, Holland
Special Correspondence

ACCORDING to competent authorities nearly 1,000,000,000 guilders will have been spent in Holland during a period dating from 1914, to Dec. 31, 1922, on house building; and approximately 85,000 dwellings will have been completed in the two years dating from January, 1921-1923.

In 1900 it became evident that private enterprise in Holland could not sufficiently supply the demand for artisan dwellings. The Housing Act, which came into force in 1901, has done much for better housing of the working classes. Government support is being given to public utility societies of workmen or of persons belonging to the middle classes desirous of building dwelling houses for their own use. The state support consists of a loan at 3⅛ per cent in 1914, and a further contribution, if the cost is so high that the tenant cannot afford to pay the consequent high rent. From 1905-1914 15,000 houses were built by workmen's societies. Most of the building, however, was done by private enterprise.

After 1916 the situation changed. It became impossible to build houses at a low cost, because wages and building materials reached formerly unheard-of heights. This fact greatly complicated the housing question. Holland has a yearly increase in its population of 100,000, and for these people approximately 20,000 new dwellings are required. The stoppage of private building after 1916 made the scarcity of houses every year more acute.

The Government decided in 1916 to advance a special loan to building associations up to an amount representing the difference between the actual building cost and 150 per cent of the pre-war cost of the same house. Of this sum the Government was responsible for 75 per cent and the municipality for 25 per cent. This regulation greatly stimulated building, as may be seen from the following figures:

Loans by the Government to the municipalities and to the public utility societies are to be redeemed in 50 years concerning the building, and in 75 years concerning the land. Both kinds of loans are redeemable in annuities, the interest being at 6 per cent. In 1914 12,000,000 guilders, in 1919 102,000,000 guilders, in 1920 167,000,000 guilders, in 1921 210,000,000 guilders, and 68,000,000 represent mortgage security. Contributions à fonds perdu (donations), of which three-quarters are paid by the State and one-quarter by the municipalities in 1919 were 4,500,000, in 1920 16,500,000, in 1921 62,000,000. These are, at least, the principal figures for the above mentioned years.

In January, 1922, dwellings were being built by the municipality at a cost of 43,000,000 guilders, by public utility societies at a cost of 101,000,000 and by private firms with financial support from the State at a cost of 122,500,000 guilders. As the work done by those building associations and by municipalities proved to be very expensive, the Government decided to encourage private enterprise. In December, 1920, an Act was brought up by which these persons got subsidies to the amount of 20 guilders per square meter of housing land up to a maximum of 2000 guilders. This measure was successful. On June, 1921, subsidies on the building of 30,000 houses had been asked for.

It then became evident that building was almost overstimulated, and in the second part of 1921 subsidies to private builders were lowered. At present they stand at only 300 guilders maximum for each house. Public utility societies are also very much reduced in their activities: they will not receive state assistance unless they can prove that the cost of building by private enterprise in a certain locality will not allow the letting of these houses at a reasonable rent.

The Government realized that subsidizing had to be diminished because of the enormous prices of building materials and the excessive wages of the employees in the building trades. This was partly in consequence of the system of supporting the municipalities and building associations. The building associations were not affected at all and the municipalities but slightly by the excessive cost of building the houses, because they had to pay only about 150 per cent of the 1914 standard of building costs.

Finally it may be asked what results were obtained in connection with the actual shortage of houses by spending 1,000,000,000 guilders on building. The director of the Central Statistical Bureau computed that after Nov. 15, 1919, the actual shortage of houses would have been 137,500 dwellings, if no new houses had been built. However, from Nov. 15, 1919 to Dec 31, 1920, 22,000 dwellings were completed; during 1921, 40,271; during 1922, approximately 45,000; making a total of 107,000. On Jan. 1, 1923 there was an actual shortage of 30,500 dwellings. It is expected by Government authorities that by 1924 every dependable working man will have his own dwelling, and that, therefore, before that date the workmen's housing shortage will be over, just as it does not exist any more at present for the middle-classes, several hundreds of middle-class houses being empty in the big cities. A number of cases of more than one family living together in one dwelling will always remain, as there are people who by some reason or other do not earn enough to rent a whole house.

This winter wages are expected to go down considerably; and the Government hopes that next year private enterprise will resume its normal activities.

M. Jean Cocteau's Modernist "Antigone" Produced in Paris

Paris, Jan. 12
Special Correspondence

NO ONE would have expected to see the misfortunes of "Antigone" revived by the pen of M. Jean Cocteau. From Sophocles to Jean Cocteau the distance seemed long. One wondered how the author of "Le Bœuf sur le Toit" and "Les Mariés de la Tour Eiffel" had come to make that choice, how he was going to reconcile antiquity with his modernism. Apparently aged masterpieces love the young, who love them.

"'Antigone' is the finest play that I know," says Jean Cocteau. "That is why I have endeavored to bring it back to life." And owing to Jean Cocteau, "Antigone" has taken a signal lesson of youthfulness.

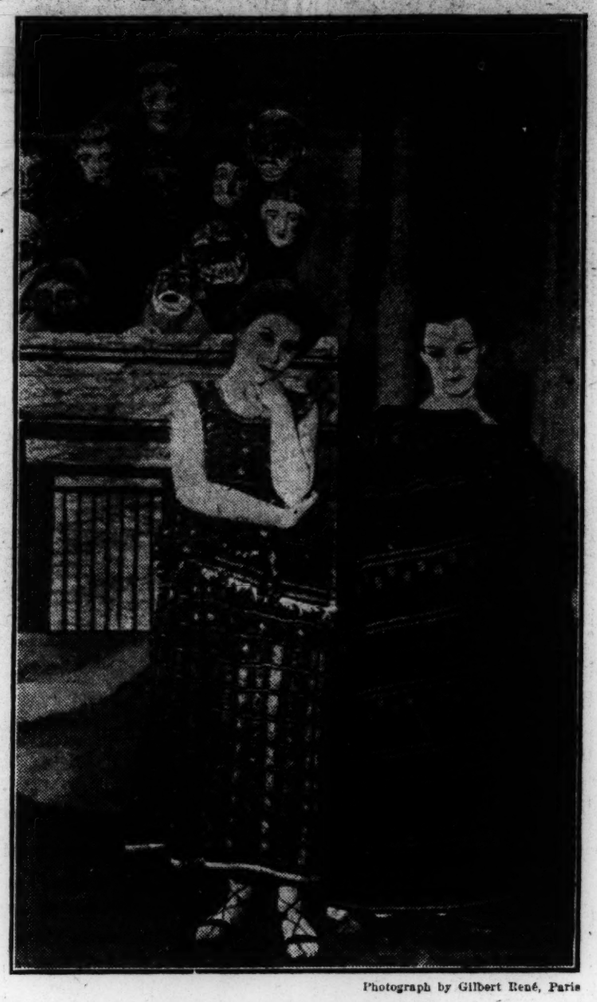
It was the duty of M. Dullin, the director of the young and ardent Théatre de l'Atelier, to present his public with a work of indisputable literary interest. He has given a striking performance of the "Antigone" of Sophocles, in a free adaptation by Jean Cocteau.

"I would never have dared," M. Cocteau said, "to translate Sophocles. But a copyist has a right to stand in front of a painting in the Louvre and make a sketch of it with pen or pencil which will be more vivid than a countertracing. That is what I have done with 'Antigone.'"

The essential point in the adaptation of a work is to give back to those who listen to it and look at it the ears and eyes of its first spectators. It is to find again its primitive color and to make it serve new fashions. That is precisely what is interesting in the adaptation of Jean Cocteau. He has simplified the tragedy. He has reduced the chorus (the voice of the town) to a single voice. He has suppressed all the political elements, the allusions which, though entertaining to the contemporaries of Pericles, have lost their interest for us. He has made it the drama of a family. The Atrides family, without the gods and oracles, is in his opinion a family like any other family. The action is to the measure of man. On the other hand it is the tragedy of the people and its tyrant. Liberated from its encirclement of legend and fatality, the action of "Antigone" has become purely human. It describes a straight line, that of the well-built dramas, in which the interest never wavers.

Antigone is a young girl, mystic and stubborn. Créon is a chief whose weakness and folly give themselves airs of authority. We at once enter in the midst of their pettifogging. It is told by the chorus (reduced to a single voice), which comments on them and babbles like a gossip. All that time can accumulate of vain digressions and obsolete allusions has been deliberately got rid of. The images are as brilliant as new pieces of money. Pathos and irony confront each other for the greater stimulus of the action. Each cue is a step on which ascends the tragedy of the ensemble.

Regulated like the diverse figures of a ballet, the details of the scenery underline by their contrasts the violence of the conflicts. The décors are the work of M. Picasso. "What is finest in this tragedy," said Picasso, "is that it takes place on a fine day." And Picasso has made a décor of intense blue. It does not represent either palace or sky or sea and rocks but it evokes the light of the sun which the young girl constantly speaks of. It suggests the Theban



Photograph by Gilbert René, Paris

Scene in Cocteau's "Antigone," as Paris Is Seeing It With Settings by Picasso. The Chorus Is Represented by Masks Hung on the Back Drop, and a Single Unseen Speaker Utters the Lines Allotted to the Chorus.

sky and the indifference of the gods. It is on this bright sunny background that the sombre tragedy takes place. Masks are hooked on the décors to represent the personages of the chorus and through their open mouths the single voice reaches the audience. The interpreters are not masked but all are painted—ocre being the color for men and crude white for women.

The sharp music by Honnegger—the leader of the "Six"—intervenes from time to time but never in the text.

Mlle. Genica Atanaziou, whose Hellenic origin perhaps inspires her, is Antigone herself. She identifies herself entirely with the personage she represents. Her white visage has the immobility of the masks hung on the front of the palace. The eyes only are alive and the lips through which passes the hollow voice. No gesture. The arms are hidden under the heavy wrap. They do not come out before the hour of torment. Her white visage with almond-shaped eyes radiates with concentrated paths. It is an extraordinary creation M. Dullin gives to Créon, the same sober relief and an astonishing variety of expressions.

Special attention must be called to the costumes. They are at the same time primitive and elegant. M. Dullin has resolutely discarded the supple woolens and the crepes de chine introduced by Mounet-Sully. Mounet-Sully indeed purified the plastic of the tragedies. He showed the beauty of the tubular folds inspired from the caryatids of the Erechtheion. Harmonious draperies on a beautiful body made living demigods. But these supple stuffs employed by others fell into an art at once too luxurious, too refined, too effeminate, which did not become the tragic vigor of the piece.

The costumes of "Antigone" at L'Atelier are inspired by the compositions which adorn the amphoras. Cut with a refined gaucherie out of beautiful stuffs—heavy because rustic but fine because the matter is rare and well fashioned—enhanced with all the barbarian grace of the epoch, they rejoice the eye. The dressmaker Mme. Gabrielle Chanel who has employed woolen tissues woven by hand must be greatly thanked for her artistic sense. The cloak of Antigone shaped like a sack and heavy with embroideries, and the dress with its fine folds and the silvery robe of Ismène—what marvelous trouvailles!

It is a spectacle full of the unexpected, of connotations. One may object to the simplification of the chorus. One may regret that the soldiers of Créon should use modern slang. But on the whole this representation of "Antigone" renovates the conception of antique tragedies. S. H.

Music News and Reviews

Darius Milhaud Leads Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Darius Milhaud was guest-conductor for the week-end concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The program, including the 10 minutes intermission, was of slightly more than two hours duration, and toward the end the audience grew restless and many departed. The impression made by the young leader of the French group of "The Six" was most agreeable. He was modest, urbane, thoroughly in earnest, and indisputably the captain of the admirable instrumental force he confronted. Yet the program, in its synthesis, left much to be desired. Counting the portions into which the five modern French works were divided, it contained 23 numbers. In character it was too homogeneous. The listener before long wanted the atmosphere of ceremonious gentility and polished formality changed for "the surge and thunder," as Andrew Lang would say, of larger moods and emotions.

The start was made with Philip Emanuel Bach's Concerto in D for orchestra. There could be no just quarrel with the tranquil pace and mood that Mr. Milhaud's baton established and maintained. Then came Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, whose symmetry of form and continent fluidity of diction cause it to be regarded by "The Six" as a classical model of perfection. The simple theme of the slow movement, curiously like Tschaikowski's "Christ When a Child a Garden Made," which Arensky used in his string quartet, was made lucidly articulate. But the symphony was wanting in pulse and accent of dynamic fervor, and the reading excelled in the subdued passages with a mere whisper of pianissimo effects. Bizet's second "L'Arlésienne" suite was chiefly distinguished for its duet of flute and harp in the minuet. W. M. Kincaid, the flute virtuoso, was twice bidden to rise in his place and bow.

Then came the works for which M. Milhaud was the evangel. He presented Poulenc's "Overture," Auric's "Nocturne," his own three-part "Sérénade," Erik Satie's "Parade," and, finally, his own series of three dances from "Souvenirs de Brazil." The first writer named, and the second, are of "The Six."

The little Poulenc composition is soon over. It is a gay moment, like the revelry of the quartet of attic comrades in "La Bohème." Auric's "Nocturne," starting with low voices of wood-wind, is pensive, but the rational beginning soon gives way to somewhat acrid dissonances. The Milhaud "Sérénade" is chiefly of the callithumpian sort that in rural neighborhoods is often used to make night hideous with the blare and squawk of ridiculous instruments. The central portion is, in the main, a violin solo soaring serenely above all sorts of queer suspirations from the wood-winds.

Erik Satie's "Parade" was suggestive of the circus, or of going to a fire. Its most sensational effect was the use of the sticks against the side of the bass drum to imitate the rataplan of a typewriter. Such an interpolation is justified by the composer as "belonging to the same category as the bits of newspaper, painted wood, grain, and other everyday objects that the cubist painters frequently employ in their pictures in order to localize objects and masses in nature."

If such music as this stands genuinely for the trend of progress, any aspirant for the good of the race and the higher level of culture should have a welcome for it. But these young men reflect in their writing a somewhat callow and sophomoric immaturity, that takes a condescending attitude toward the Elder Statesmen of music which the fruits of their own insurgent dynasty do not seem to the ears of a modern and sophisticated audience to justify. The appreciation, as indicated by the languid patter of applause, was inconsiderable—an attitude of tedium was clearly manifest. A little of the carnival spirit of Montmartre, which these compositions ingeniously portray, would have been sufficiently amusing, but at the end of a long and colorless program, destitute of elements of pungent contrast, the surfeit of petty cacophony was tiresome. Dr. Stokowski in his régime has introduced all sorts of novelties, and his clientèle listens with a trained receptivity to all manner of heresies. But this French music plainly was not in favor, and the program was very generally rated as among the least satisfactory heard in many seasons. The performance in its intrinsic quality and emotional as well as intellectual appeal was very much below the level of that which was dominated by the figure of Georges Enesco. F. L. W.

San Francisco Symphony

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (Special Correspondence) — Dvořák's "Carnival" Overture, Brahms' Serenade in D major, and Dukas' Dance Poem, "La Péri," comprised the program for the seventh pair of concerts given by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra at the Curran Theater. The overture was played with fine dash and a full appreciation of its festive nature. The gay, the reminiscent, and the humorous were nicely characterized. Then came a gayety of a different kind in the Brahms' Serenade. This number had never been played here previously. The audience found it both charming and interesting and will welcome an opportunity for a second hearing. It shows Brahms in a gayer mood than do his more frequently played symphonic works, and though written in the sonata form it has less depth than usually is expected in such compositions. Each movement was found to be thoroughly characteristic of its kind and to possess an individual charm, especially the opening allegro and the scherzo.

"La Péri"—exotic rather than gay—was first played in this country in 1916 by this orchestra, Alfred Hertz conducting. Fanciful and fantastic, it captivated the audience and received nearly as much applause as did the Brahms.

Paderewski in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 25—Most notable of the recitals of the week was that of Paderewski. That Paderewski is still supreme master of his art was made manifest before he had finished playing Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses" which opened his program. In some respects, indeed, the Polish artist offers a message of beauty and nobility which transcends that which he offered a decade or more ago; for there was absent from his performance on Sunday that unhappy onslaught on the instrument which, in exuberant passages, used to be one of the regrettable qualities of his style. The ineffable loveliness of tone, the richly poetic imaginativeness, the searching insight into a composer's intentions were in evidence again in Mr. Paderewski's accomplishments. Piano playing more masterly has not been heard here for many years.

As a program maker Paderewski clings affectionately to the past. Apparently the message of those who are making history means less to him than that of the musicians who have already made it. Three lengthy works which opened his scheme of art—Mendelssohn's Variations, Schumann's C major Fantasie and the F minor Sonata by Beethoven—made no concessions to those who like their music in small and sugared doses. Moreover, the pianist, as if to show that he was eager for punishment, performed all three compositions at one sitting. It is probable that, marvelously as Mr. Paderewski played these extensive works, the smaller pieces by Chopin and Liszt which followed them gave greater rapture to the listeners. A generous artist, Mr. Paderewski presented almost another recital program in encores.

Joseph Lhévinne attracted a large gathering when he gave a piano recital in Orchestra Hall, Jan. 23. Like Paderewski, this performer centered his activities upon the classics, his sole contribution from the music of today being Debussy's "Poissons d'or." In Rameau's gavotte and variations, d'Albert's transcription of Bach's D major prelude and fugue (originally composed for organ) and in groups by Chopin and Liszt, Mr. Lhévinne disclosed remarkable mastery of the mechanics of the keyboard. Never missing the notes of his music, he missed too frequently, however, the emotional essence of it.

The following evening Bronislaw Huberman offered a program the most interesting feature of which was a sonata for violin and piano by Ottorino Respighi, a composer whose symphonic music is best known to concert goers in this country. The sonata, whose piano part was interpreted by Paul Frankel, was admirably performed by both players. It is not just to pass judgment upon an important work of art without previous study of it, but it may be said that a first hearing of Respighi's sonata suggested that its composer had found other musical creators than himself to influence its strains. There are traces of Brahms and traces of Franck in the music, but there are few moments in which one can discover the indisputable presence of Respighi. Moreover, the sonata lacked focus; it went far afield but appeared to arrive at no place in particular. F. B.

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DALY'S 63 St. Col. 1446. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Sat. MIDNIGHT PERF. WED. 11:45
"LIZA" "SWEEPS INTO PUBLIC FAVOR."—Eve. Journal.

VANDERBILT 48th St., E. of B'way Bryant 0134.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Glory
"The Big Sister of Irene"

LIBERTY Thea., West 42d St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:10
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS
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"LITTLE NELLIE KELLY"

HUDSON W. 44 St. Evs. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
GEO. M. COHAN Presents
THE HIT OF THE TOWN
"So This Is London!"
"A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat., 2:30

JUDGE WOULD CUT THE LAW'S RED TAPE

State of Washington Legislature to Consider Speedier Action of the Courts

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence) — Plans looking toward the simplification of this State's code of civil and criminal procedure to the end that much of the law's red tape will be abolished and litigation made much speedier, are being shaped into a bill which is to be shortly presented to the Legislature for passage at its present session.

The bill will merely pave the way for making the wheels of justice grind fast, as it will provide simply for the appointment by Gov. Louis F. Hart of a commission of five lawyers of the highest professional standing to hold hearings on the subject throughout the State and study the court rules prevailing in all counties for the purpose of making recomendations to the Legislature which will meet two years hence.

Present activity in regard to the matter is the result of a visit last week to Olympia of Judge Walter M. French of Kitsap County, who has long been interested in improving judicial procedure in this State. Judge French conferred with W. Lon Johnson, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and other lawyers in the Senate. At the conference Senator Johnson promised to draw immediately the bill providing for the appointment of the commission.

Judge French says his chief idea is to simplify procedure along lines recently suggested by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who has been comparing the delay in American courts with the speed in English tribunals.

Judge French summed up some of the changes he proposes, as follows:

I would wipe out a great many of the present motions and demurrers, and I would impose costs upon the loser in such proceedings.

I propose to suggest to the commission that a reasonable attorney's fee be allowed to the winner in every suit, particularly in the Supreme Court. That alone would stop 20 per cent of the litigation.

I would empower the Supreme Court, by statute, to make the rules for the other courts of the State, thus making uniform all regulations, eliminating technicalities and red tape.

MR. HOOVER WARNS SALMON CANNERS

Asserts Restrictions May Be Extended

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—With salmon fishing reserve regulations already established for southwestern Alaska, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has warned cannery interests of Seattle and the north Pacic that the restrictions may be extended to southeastern Alaska.

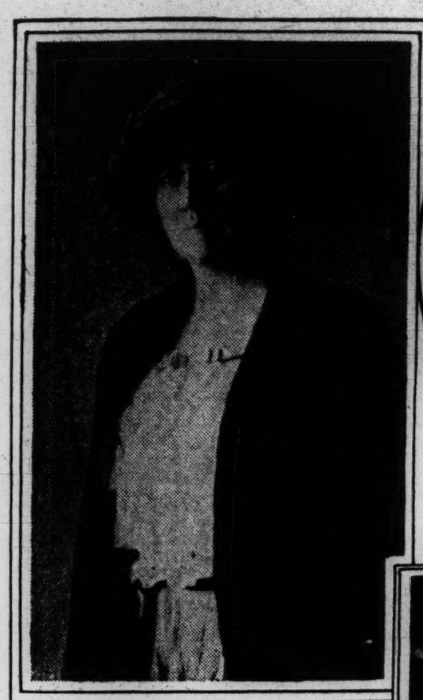
The warning came recently in the form of a telegram from Henry O'Malley, commissioner of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, who stated that Secretary Hoover is of the opinion that if Congress adjourns without taking action looking toward the establishment of an additional fishery reservation, his department will avail itself of such powers as it has, for the purpose of preserving the Alaskan fisheries.

Commissioner O'Malley's telegram contained this statement:

"Notice is hereby given that any persons or corporations contemplating entering the unreserved districts, or any persons or corporations now operating in those districts who are considering the extension of their present operations, do so at the risk of having them curtailed at a later date."

BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORY

VANCOUVER, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The executive of the Native Sons of British Columbia has decided to urge upon the Provincial Department of Education the compilation of a condensed history of British Columbia and instruction from it in the public schools. The Government will also be asked to set aside a sum of money for the perpetuation on canvas of some of the historical scenes of British Columbia's early history.



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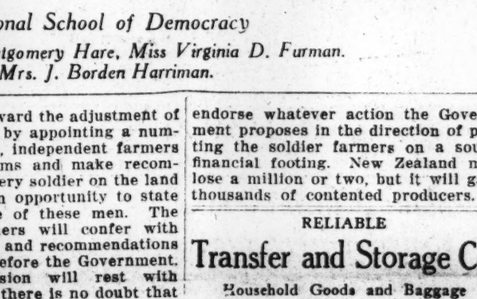

MRS J. BORDEN HARRIMAN.
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Leaders in the National School of Democracy

At Top, Left to Right—Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Miss Virginia D. Furman.
Below, Left to Right—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

NEW ZEALAND AIDS VETERANS

Cabinet Will Go Further to Enable Former Soldiers to Retain Farms

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence) — During the working back to normal of business conditions, the Government intends to make adjustments so that none of the former World War veterans, who took farms from the state will relinquish his property.

The land boom was at its height during the years when the New Zealand Government, in fulfilment of its promises, was providing farms and homes for many of the returned soldiers. Some 9000 men were placed on farms at the expense of the state.

William F. Massey, the Prime Minister, and the members of his Cabinet have said ever since the beginning of the downward price movement that they would "see the soldiers through." The soldiers had been given choice of tenures, and most of them had elected to take their land on the installment payment plan, the half-yearly payments, based on the capital value of the farms, being sufficient to extinguish the debt to the Government in a period of years. Some of them were quite able to carry on, even after produce prices had fallen; but others found that the returns from their farms were no longer sufficient to cover the installments and at the same time provide adequate maintenance for the young farmers and their families. They began to fall behind in their payments.

The Government, in these difficult circumstances, has proved itself an exceedingly generous landlord. Its first step was to authorize the land boards, which are composed of practical farmers, to postpone the payment of rentals and installments where sufficient cause was shown.

"No man who is a tryer is going to be put off his farm," said Mr. Massey. "I tell the soldiers to stay on their land and do their best. The Government is not going to see them fail if there is a reasonable method of helping them through this passing trouble."

Several other tentative adjustments were made. Soldiers who had been paying installments of interest and principal, for example, were permitted to change their tenure to leasehold and receive credit for whatever installments of principal they had already paid. They were given a legal right to change back to the installment purchase system whenever they were ready.

These concessions have eased the situation. But it has been apparent all along that some of the soldier farmers would have to have their capital values reduced. The Government, in other words, would have to write off some part of the money that it had paid for the land. The ministers have admitted that this measure would be necessary in cases where the productive value of the land, on the basis of reduced prices, was less than the price paid when the land was bought for the soldiers. But they have argued, very reasonably, that the Government should not be asked to make this adjustment in haste. Produce prices fell in 1920 to an exceedingly low level and have since been moving up again gradually. Wool and meat are still increasing in value.

The soldier farmers, however, are not to be kept in suspense much longer. The Government has made the first step toward the adjustment of the land values by appointing a number of practical, independent farmers to visit the farms and make recommendations. Every soldier on the land will be given an opportunity to state his case to one of these men. The inspecting farmers will confer with the land boards, and recommendations will be placed before the Government. The final decision will rest with Parliament, but there is no doubt that the representatives of the people will endorse whatever action the Government proposes in the direction of putting the soldier farmers on a sound financial footing. New Zealand may lose a million or two, but it will gain thousands of contented producers.

WOMEN'S SCHOOL OF POLITICS DRAWS "PUPILS" TO NEW YORK

Delegates Present From 25 States—One Declares Flatly for Democratic President in 1924

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Women from 25 states were in attendance when the First National School of Democracy began its week's sessions this morning at the Hotel Commodore. A wide section of the country is represented, extending as far south as Texas, as far west as Kansas, and as far north as Maine.

There are almost as many opinions regarding the object of the school as there are delegates. Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who opened the school, flatly declared that it was intended "to elect a Democratic President in 1924." At the other extreme is Mrs W. H. Jobe of Detroit, Mich., who wants such education as the school offers to be a requisite to membership in any political party, and Miss Nancy Cook, secretary of the New York State Democratic Committee, who said the aim should be "the securing in a political party of men and women with vision and high hope for more Christian methods in government."

In any event the school marks the opening of a change in thought on the part of political organizations as to their responsibility for educating the men and women within their ranks for citizenship, a change which is by no means limited to any one political group.

"Men have never demanded popular political education. They have trained speakers for campaigns, but between elections they have pulled down the party shop shutters," said Miss Harriet May Mills, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee. "Women, even home women, who will never step upon the political platform, want to have reasons for the faith that is in them. They want to know the philosophy and history and development of the political party to which they belong.

"Their insistence on political education has required such a movement as this school is starting for both men and women and closer political cooperation between the two. It is in the citizenship education which they will give their children that we shall probably see the greatest results from the training which women are now securing for themselves."

The unit and the general scheme of organization was the topic for this morning's session of the school. This afternoon the first lectures in a course on public speakers were given, and tonight Cordell Hull, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, are scheduled to give the first in a series of talks on democracy.

SCENIC EFFECTS DISTURBED BY SMOKE

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22—Effectual forest fire laws that will eliminate the "smoke nuisance" and render Washington's snow capped mountains visible to tourists this summer, are being urged by Hugo Winkenwerder, dean of the University of Washington school of forestry, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce tourist committee.

"Hundreds of last summer's visitors, particularly in western Washington, who would have remained here permanently, went away dissatisfied with this section because its beauty was veiled behind a smoke screen," Dean Winkenwerder declared. "Proper fire laws will reduce the smoke clouds to a minimum, if not eliminate them entirely."

SECRET AIR MESSAGES

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 7—A remarkable machine which automatically turns radio telegrams into secret code at the sending station, and transfers these messages into straight text at the receiving station, has been invented and is being tried out in Sweden, thus signalling another stride in the rapid advances made in wireless communication. The new machine, called a crytograph, in receiving the message as originally written by the sender and enciphering it mechanically, eliminates the human factor of the code clerk, who is liable to error, and avoids the delays which have been costly annoyances under the old systems.

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EDUCATIONAL

Unity of Purpose Among Students of Central Europe, a Guaranty That Old Hates Will Be Lived Down

By STANLEY HIGH

THROUGHOUT those states of Central and Eastern Europe which have been constructed from the ruins of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, there is little evidence of a common interest in the common problem of co-operative reconstruction, save among the student classes. It is impossible to deny, of course, that nationalism and race prejudice thrive among the youth with a vigor which can scarcely be matched by their elders. The miniature of every petty political party in Europe can be found represented in the body of the average university in these countries. But, it is none the less true that the common disillusionments and common difficulties which all of these students are being called upon to face are working with greater power to unite them upon a common program, than are the factors which make for continued disunion.

As an illustration of this spirit let me describe the conference held during last Easter in the little Tzechoslovakian town of Turnov, on the edge of the Bohemian forest. The Turnov conference was called as a result of the spontaneous demand of the students themselves; that is, of those who, for the past two years, had been working together in these various states in the common cause of student relief.

Hates Give Way to Fellowship

The 83 students of 30 nationalities who gathered at this conference comprised an explosive mixture of political, religious and racial antagonisms which would have destroyed a gathering dominated by lesser ideals. Every economic, political and racial complication in Europe was represented—with several Asiatic problems thrown in to complete the combination. As a study in the new student-internationalism which is arising it is only necessary to recall the whirlpool of hates and prejudices in which these students met and then consider the spirit of fellowship which dominated the meeting.

It was, to be sure, a rather doubtful crowd that traveled from Prague in the same train and was dumped, en masse, on the Turnov station platform. The men were promptly housed in the Sokol House, and the girls were entertained in the town. The whole group was divided into two opposing camps—the Greens and the Blues—and for a week, forgetting nationalism and race prejudice, Tzechs and Germans and Poles; Austrians, Italians, French, Belgians and Russians were intermingled in volley ball matches, track meets, cross-country hikes—in the spirit of an American intercollegiate conference.

The two reports concerning conditions in Tzechoslovakia were presented by a German and a Jew; the Slavs helped to sing each other's folk songs, though the group included Tzechs, Poles, Ukrainians, Russians, Bulgarians and Jugoslavs. The appeal for Russia was signed by a Russian chairman and a Polish secretary. In the program of the last evening when entertained by the students of Prague, the Ukrainian choir sang, the Bessarabian Orchestra—reinforced by Jugoslav violinists—furnished music for dancing, the Tzechs and Slovaks sang their national anthems and, each in his own tongue, Russians, Bulgarians, Germans and Jews made addresses of farewell.

A Resolution for Co-operation

Expression of this spirit is found in the resolutions adopted and the program outlined for the continued work of the European Student Relief. Consider, for instance, this section of one of the reports on future relief work: "Instead of giving and receiving countries there shall be, for the future, a co-operative work of all student bodies for one another, grounded in the thought of the solidarity of students in all countries as an omen of the road which the peoples of the world should follow."

Tzechoslovakia, because conditions are more stable and the Government more tolerant, has become a student haven for all of Central Europe. In Prague alone there are 30,000 students of 12 nationalities. Many of the Tzechoslovak students are now able to continue their education under favorable conditions which did not exist before Tzechoslovakia became a republic. Thousands of others are finishing university courses interrupted by the war. A great many more have chosen Prague for their education because the universities in their own countries have been destroyed or crippled in personnel or give only the beginning of certain courses which can be completed in Prague.

The difficulties which confront these thousands of students in Tzechoslovakia are hard to describe. In Prague—due to the fact that when the city was made the national capital no building operations had been carried on for seven years—the housing shortage was very great, and the consequent congestion among the students can scarcely be exaggerated. Last year in one dormitory of 28 students, beds and mattresses had to be piled in the corners of the room to enable the students to walk about. Some 2000 students were without lodging of any kind. During the cold weather hundreds of them slept in the railway stations and on the floors of public buildings. Conditions which, two years ago, were unbearable have since been bettered, largely through the efforts of the students themselves and the assistance of the European Student Relief Fund.

Student Colony Founded on Self-Help

The student colony at Letna—in the outskirts of Prague—grew from this spirit of self-help. Following the suggestion of a Tzech engineer during a student Bible class, a movement was begun to build their own dormitories. On the first day—after a general appeal had been made—800 men and women students pledged themselves to work. Several hundred students worked daily in completing the excavations, and the women students established a kitchen on the grounds and undertook to feed the workers, every man giving four hours of work daily, being entitled to two meals free of charge. Business men in Prague contributed generously of materials, and by Oct. 28 (Tzechoslovakia's Independence Day) the foundations were being completed. On that day over 500 students gave their holiday to work, and thousands of people came to see these "intellectuals" doing manual labor. The students were quick to take advantage of this curiosity. Entrance fees were charged, stones and bricks were sold at the gateway, and by night 30,000 crowns had been added to the building fund.

Throughout the winter the students worked. Lectures and the vital problem of self-support required most of the daylight, but electric lights were fitted up and during the winter months they worked, in shifts, throughout the night. Every student giving 800 hours' labor was entitled to a room and now, after two years, the colony at Letna accommodates nearly 1000 students. Some 3000 students, knowing there would be but accommodations for 1000, worked in this construction for their fellow students. Students of engineering and architecture—those who were better off financially—postponed the completion of their college courses in order to direct the work. The buildings stand as a tribute to the student spirit of co-operation in the face of apparently insurmountable barriers.

An International Student Center

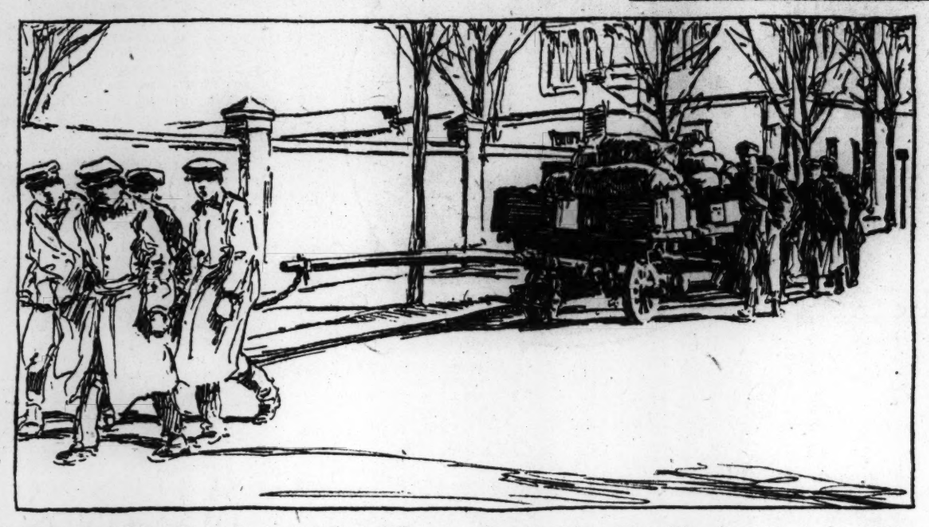
As a clearing house for the many student difficulties which confront these youths of Central Europe who have gathered in Prague, there has been established one of the most significant institutions for the development of constructive internationalism in Europe. In 1919 Dr. John R. Mott, of the International Y. M. C. A., sent representatives to Prague to study student conditions. These representatives went before the students and asked them in what way the Y. M. C. A. could best help them. They replied with a request for a student home. An initial fund of $30,000 was sent from the United States, work was begun immediately and the result is the Studentsky Domov, an international student social center.

On the 26th of February, 1921, the building was officially opened. One year later the membership totaled 6,500 students of 19 nationalities, including, in considerable numbers, Tzechs, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Jews, Germans, Russians, Magyars, Rumanians, Jugo-slavs, Bulgarians, Poles, Greeks, Lithuanians, Armenians and French.

I have seen the students of Prague flock to the Studentsky Domov, day after day, in great numbers. The place is a strange jumble of races and nationalities. Men and women, in motley costume, gather in little groups on the wide porches or stroll together in the open space before the building. The great foyer is always crowded. The reading room with many periodicals in myriad tongues gathered from the remotest corners of Europe seems also always to be full. The girls' foyer—with an American fireplace, beautiful rugs, and a grand piano (all special gifts), is the beauty spot of the building.

The mensa—built to serve 3500 meals daily—has been forced to increase its capacity to 6000, and even that is insufficient. During the year and a half that these thousands of intermingled students have used these privileges, there has been not a single case of dispute or disturbance among them—and the students themselves have now assumed the governing control of the building. To visit the building any night during the week is to catch something of the international good will which it represents. One may find in progress an entertainment by the Ukrainian Glee Club, a Russian singing festival, a Tzech dance or a German debate. Whatever group provides the program—and there are usually several in each evening—the other groups are all represented in the audience whether or not they are able to understand the language of the performers or the significance of the performance.

The great hope before all of these student youths is that, as quickly as possible, they can complete their preparation and return to their own country—conditions permitting—to have a share in the tasks of reconstruction.



The Manner in Which Many Students of Central European Countries Make Their Way Over Hundreds of Miles of Roads to Prague, to Complete Their Education

Technical Institute in Shadow of Mount Carmell, Palestine

London, England
Special Correspondence

AN IMPORTANT part in the educational system of Palestine will be played by the Technical Institute to be opened in the near future at Haifa, under the shadow of Mt. Carmel.

Under British administration Palestine is already showing signs of a more vigorous economic life, and the development of its resources will involve an increasing demand for technical personnel. A similar demand may be foreseen in the neighboring countries, in Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and even Persia—whose growing requirements the Haifa Institute will help, in course of time, to supply.

Even now the shortage of trained workers is beginning to be felt severely. There are, for example, well over 1000 motor cars on the road in Palestine, where there were next to none before the war. Similarly, the railway system has already been considerably enlarged, and the standard of efficiency is very different from what it was under the Turkish régime. There is a good deal of building in the principal towns, and sanitary work is being undertaken both in the towns and in the country districts. But there is a demand for skilled mechanics which it is at present impossible to satisfy locally. The shortage will become still more pronounced when the mineral and other resources of Palestine begin to be seriously developed, and when the Government proceeds with its program of public work, including the construction of an up-to-date port.

Only One in the Country

The Haifa Institute will be the only establishment of its kind in the country. The buildings, which are now all but complete, occupy a commanding site overlooking the Bay of Acre and the town of Haifa, which is likely to become the industrial center of Palestine. They consist of the institute proper, the secondary school attached to it, and the workshops and engine-room. In the main building will be the laboratories, the lecture-rooms, and a museum. In the workshop building provision has been made for the installation of light and power machinery, together with a forge and foundry, and tinsmith's and carpenter's shops.

Provision for Research

The object of the institute is to turn out local craftsmen and engineers of the middle and lower grades. It will not attempt to compete with the great institutions of the West in providing a comprehensive technical education. The immediate necessity is to raise the native standard of technical skill, so as to make it possible for engineering and constructional work to be carried out with a reasonable degree of efficiency.

The courses of study have been designed with this end in view: the institute is to have three departments, mechanical and electrical engineering, civil engineering and constructional work.

In addition to its strictly educational work, the institute is designed to afford facilities for research and experiment in applied science.

Though the buildings are all but complete, the institute is not yet fully equipped. On the other hand, the secondary school attached to it is already in full working order. The school, though designed to give an all-round education, breathes the atmosphere of the institute and has well-marked characteristics which make it unique in Palestine. Its most distinctive feature is the emphasis laid on manual work, including drawing.

Education is not confined to the classroom, great stress being laid on nature study, and there are organized rambles and camping expeditions. In 1921, the school went into camp for several weeks on Mt. Carmel. Every encouragement is shown to the scout movement and great attention is given to gymnastics and to organized games.

The pupils, who number about 150, are of both sexes. In addition to the ordinary general subjects, the girls receive a specialized training of their own, while the boys are in the workshops, the girls are given practical instruction in cookery, house-keeping, and needlework.

These features of the Haifa Secondary School are doubtless no novelty in the West, but they constitute an important new departure in Palestine. If the experiment is as successful as it gives promise of being, it will have its place in the history of education, not only in Palestine, but in the middle East as a whole; the school and the technical institute together will in any case form a notable contribution to the educational system which Palestine is gradually building up.

Educators Should Not Talk to Public in "Pedaguese"

EDUCATORS and teachers who sometimes wonder why they receive little response to their appeals, and so little general reaction from the public to statements which they feel to be highly important, might well ask themselves whether they have worded their remarks in layman's English or in technical, pedagogical terms often classed as "pedaguese." James Byrne, a regent in the State of New York, recently made a protest against this failing of school men at a recent public gathering.

"There are a number of terms commonly understood by the teaching profession which are meaningless to the general public," Mr. Byrne reminded his listeners. "Yet these are often used freely by speakers and writers for the general public, without hesitation and without definition. If such words as 'moron,' 'median,' and so on are used they should be explained if there is any doubt of the audience's comprehension; it is obvious that much of an address is wasted if part of the terms mean nothing. Educators should avoid the danger of overestimating the intelligence of their listeners, especially when they are talking to bodies of parents, unfamiliar with these technical terms.

"If an end is to be accomplished, it should be put clearly and simply," Mr. Byrne said. "When the public easily understands what is being done for its children, what extra care is being provided for those needing special help, there is less likelihood of failure to support the schools."

Mr. Byrne praised the recent report of Dr. William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools in New York, called "Facing the Facts," for its directness of statement.

Many errors in newspaper accounts result from lack of understanding on the part of reporters of certain terms, such as the difference between "part-time" and "double sessions," to quote a simple example.

Testimony to the growth of the Camp Fire Movement, as well as tribute to its efforts in the direction of better citizenship, is found in the fact that 12 universities and colleges in various parts of the country now have courses in Camp Fire work, for which academic credit is given. In addition, many cities have officially recognized the program by definitely correlating it with recreation work in the public schools and by giving the instructor the same status enjoyed by other teachers.

A Summing Up of the Equal Pay Situation Among British Teachers

London, England
Special Correspondence

THE claim put forward by women teachers in Great Britain for equality of treatment with men in the matter of salaries has already produced some important results. Perhaps the most striking effects have been, on the one hand, a great increase in the general level of salaries for women teachers, and on the other the appearance of a regrettable separatist movement.

The decisive moment in the campaign for equality was reached when, in 1919, as the result of a referendum of its members, the National Union of Teachers adopted equal pay as a plank in its platform. This action had an immediate effect upon the salary position in the country, for the decision came just in time to influence the work of the newly-established Standing Joint Committee on Teachers' Salaries (the Burnham Committee). Hitherto a great gulf had existed between the emoluments of men and women. It was quite common for women's salaries to be as low as two-thirds of that of men of the same status, and sometimes the difference was even more marked.

From Two-Thirds to Four-Fifths

One of the first demands made by the teachers' panel of the Burnham Committee was that for equal pay. That this policy was not adopted by the full committee was due to the fact that the local authorities' panel did not, and do not yet, believe in its expediency. What did happen, however, was that a closer approximation to equality was made, women's salaries being brought up to four-fifths of those of men.

The immediate result was to elevate the profession in just the quarter in which it had been most depressed. Women teachers received large increases in salary and were placed, for the first time, in a position corresponding to the importance of their calling. So far, good. But certain secondary results of a less satisfactory character have also accrued. In the strong agitation for economy in the public services dictated by the present depression in trade, the salaries of women teachers have been made a special target. The fact that they are receiving 2½ times their pre-war emoluments is everywhere commented upon, and nowhere more adversely than in the rural areas, where the mistress of a school of 20 or 30 children receives what appears to her neighbors hit hard as they are by the slump in agriculture, to be an unnecessarily high rate of remuneration.

Cannot Now Be Treated Separately

Under what is known as the Burnham agreement, however, it is impossible to treat the salaries of men and women separately. Thus any reduction that takes place (and there have already been two, each of 5 per cent) must affect men equally with women. This fact has aggravated a feeling of dissatisfaction which the four-fifths ratio induced amongst a certain section of men teachers, and the National Association of Schoolmasters has been formed, not only to combat any further approach toward equality, but also to press for the reduction of the present ratio. At the same time a women's organization, the National Union of Women Teachers, has come into existence for the purpose of securing absolute equality.

Both these bodies are making up for the smallness of their numbers by the energy of their propagandist campaigns, and thus it happens that the National Union of Teachers, the largest and most influential association of teachers in the country, is faced with the threat of disintegration. It may be said at once, however, that the loyalty of its members is such that the danger is not looked upon as serious and its membership is steadily increasing.

The case of the women for equal pay is theoretically strong. They hold that since the education of girls is as important as that of boys, and since women teachers pass the same examinations and perform the same teaching duties as men, therefore their financial recompense should be on the same basis. The salary, being a reward for professional work, should take account only of professional status and qualifications, without regard to sex or other considerations.

Certain Economic Factors

To this the men reply that while the women's contention is logical as far as it goes, it leaves out of account certain social and economic factors. Men usually have family responsibilities for which equal pay makes no allowance. They assert, indeed, that even the one-fifth difference is not a sufficient recognition of those responsibilities. They make the additional point that while the supply of women teachers is now adequate, there is still a shortage of men in the profession. In advancing this argument they find strong support amongst administrators. Mr. Fisher, late president of the board of education, and the majority of directors and members of education committees are, for this essentially administrative reason, opposed to the adoption of equal pay.

The solution of the problem which is advocated in some quarters is that of equal pay for professional services combined with allowances for family dependents. If family allowances were paid from state funds and not from local sources, this solution would not carry with it any inducement to local authorities to give preference to teachers without dependents, an arrangement that would make difficulties at once.

Whatever settlement of the problem may ultimately be decided upon, one thing is clear. The great bulk of teachers and educationalists generally will not tolerate a division between the men and women engaged upon the work of education. This fact is proved by the increasing strength of the National Union of Teachers, and the determination of its leaders to maintain unity between the sexes.

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LABOR SHORTAGE IS HOLDING BACK STEEL INDUSTRY

Transportation Difficulties Unfavorable Factor—Prices Tend Upward

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (Special)—The labor shortage is now one of the most hampering factors in the steel industry, being especially acute because of the heavy orders on books.

Most mills are booked full for first quarter delivery and often beyond, and in many cases orders are being turned away where customers want prompt delivery. The smaller mills are securing much of the overflow business and some of them are becoming overloaded with orders.

Hand in hand with increased purchases are higher prices. The high levels of last summer are practically reached but for a different reason. Then high prices were emergency ones caused by the extreme scarcity of fuel, raw steel, and railroad cars.

Today high prices are the normal outcome of supply in relation to demand. Then premium prices were paid for prompt delivery. Now no premiums are in existence. The steel companies are trying to be very conservative in their advances lest a harmful reaction ensue and consumers refrain from buying. They argue that if prices are sent up gradually it will insure normal business all this year.

Transportation Acute

The railroad transportation situation is especially acute in New England and some makers of pig iron have been compelled to refuse orders because they could not guarantee deliveries.

Permits to ship iron must be secured on the New Haven, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads, but very few are issued because food must be given preference. The port of Boston contains many thousand tons of foreign iron which cannot be delivered. Importers are planning to use Providence, R. I., to a greater extent as a distributing point of iron into New England.

Pig iron prices have been stable lately. The price levels in the various districts are: Eastern Pennsylvania, $28 to $29; Buffalo, $27 to $28; Birmingham, $24 to $25; Virginia, $27; Chicago, $29 to $29.50; Pittsburgh, $27 to $28. Prices of foreign iron are creeping higher.

Copper Market Strong

The non-ferrous metals are uniformly stronger. Copper is back to the high price for the last two or three years at 14⅞ cents delivered, with predictions of 15-cent copper before long. The tin market has crossed 40 cents a pound for the first time since October, 1920. Lead now sells at more than 8 cents a pound, a new high price for several years.

Lead rose the most spectacularly in years. The American Smelting & Refining Company marked up this metal $10 a ton on two successive days, $5 a day, to 8 cents a pound, New York, although in the outside market 8¼ cents became the minimum. The large automobile output causes much lead buying for storage batteries. The building boom promotes lead sales for pigments and lead pipe. Cable manufacturers and lead sheet makers have been heavy buyers.

Zinc which has been the weakest metal for the last fortnight, advanced $4 a ton during last week to 7 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Here too the market was so sensitive as to respond to a slight increase in demand.

More sales have been made for export to Europe and the galvanizers have taken fair tonnages.

PRESSED STEEL CAR SEES BETTER BUSINESS AHEAD

On Nov. 30, last, Pressed Steel Car had accounts payable of $4,730,358, against accounts and notes payable Dec. 31, 1921, of $3,663,915. The November figure was after giving effect to recent financing through sale of $6,000,000 5 per cent bonds.

Cash stood Nov. 30 at $794,483, compared with $1,497,192 the previous 11 months.

After new financing, therefore, accounts and notes payable still showed an increase of $1,066,443 and cash a decrease of $702,709 from the close of 1921. This would seem to indicate that the bulk of proceeds from the sale of $6,000,000 bonds was used to reduce accounts and notes payable, which had probably shown a large increase in the year's operations.

Inventories more than doubled in the 11 months, standing Nov. 30, at $6,103,812.

The surplus account showed a decrease of $1,917,224, due to operating deficit, discount on bonds sold, and payment of preferred dividends. The surplus Nov. 30 was $12,760,676.

The company was greatly handicapped in 1922 by the coal and railroad strikes and the shortage of labor.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University in his weekly index number service shows the average movement, from week to week: (1) Of the wholesale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year of 1913. Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent; in other words, a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents.)

	Index number	Pur power
1913	100	100
1920—		
May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—		
January (low)	138	72.5
1923—		
January, week ended Jan 12.	156	64.1
January, week ended Jan 19.	157	63.8
January, week ended Jan 26.	157	63.5

An oil well at La Rosa, Venezuela, controlled by the Dutch Shell interests, is reported as flowing at the rate of 100,000 to 150,000 barrels a day.

SEABOARD AIR LINE TRAFFIC MUCH IMPROVED

The Seaboard Air Line has made an improvement in the number of cars moved the first 21 days of January, compared with the corresponding period of 1922, an increase from 72,000 to 100,000 loads, or 38 per cent. The increase covered all commodities, reflecting general improvement in the south both as to goods purchased and products shipped. Cars received from connections were 16,563, compared with 11,949 in the 1922 period, an increase of 38.6 per cent, while 18,568 cars were delivered to connections as compared with 13,989, an increase of 32.7 per cent.

The estimated December gross was $4,370,000, the largest December in the history of the road. This compares with an actual gross of $4,233,461 in November.

By the close of February, the 7100 rebuilt freight cars and 2750 new ones, scheduled to have been added during 1922, will be in service. With these additions, Seaboard will have about 18,000 owned freight cars in operation. The 28 new locomotives purchased during the last year gives the road ownership of about 600.

BEET SUGAR CONCERN EARNS MORE THAN $8 A SHARE ON COMMON

Great Western Sugar Company is earning more than twice its common dividend requirements, which will be $2,400,000 a year if the $1 dividend on the $25 par common is continued quarterly. There is $15,000,000 common outstanding, quoted around $79 a share or more than 300 per cent of par.

Dividends of $1,050,000 annually on $15,000,000 7 per cent preferred are being earned at least six times. The company has no bonds outstanding. Net current assets Nov. 30 last were $24,518,264.

Great Western Nov. 30 last had sold less than 20 per cent of this season's production, which will total about 4,975,000 bags, and had $9,366,898 cash on hand, more than $10,000,000 of sugar, and no bank loans. Current liabilities totaled $838,579.

Since Nov. 30 Great Western has sold most of this season's output and cash on hand is nearer $20,000,000. Between May 31, 1922, and Nov. 30, 1922, the company increased its profit and loss surplus from $20,434,797 to $22,924,501.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal Rate	5%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	4½	4½
Year money	5	5
Customers' com'l loans	5@5½	5@5½
Ind cus col loans	5½	5½
	Today	Saturday
Bar silver in New York	64⅞c	66c
Bar silver in London	31⅝d	32⅛d
Mexican dollars	49½c	50⅜c
Bar gold in London	89s	88s 10d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1 1-32	1
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅞@4⅛%
30@60 days	3⅞@4⅛
Under 30 days	3⅞@4⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	5
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	12	Paris	5
Bombay	7	Prague	5
Budapest	8	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiania	5	Tokyo	5
Copenhagen	5	Vienna	7
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	7
Lisbon	7		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$51,000,000	$408,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	
Balances	2,000,000	63,000,000
Exchanges for week	13,000,000	
F R bank credit	26,666,629	62,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.63⅛	$4.64⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.63⅜	4.64⅛	4.8648
Francs	.0616	.0629	.193
Guilders	.3937	.3946	.402
*Marks	.029	.035	.238
Lire	.0473½	.0477	.193
Swiss francs	.1861	.1865	.193
Pesetas	.1551	.1560	.193
Belgian francs	.0560	.0565½	.103
*Kronen (Aus.)	.014	.014½	.2026
Sweden	.2660	.2670	.268
Denmark	.1908	.1930	.268
Norway	.1850	.1860	.268
Greece	.0123	.0125	.193
Argentina	.842	.842	.9648
*Poland	.034	.034	.2380
Hungary	.0003⅞	.0003⅞	.2030
Servia	.0089	.009	.2030
Finland	.025	.025	.1930
Tzechoslovakia	.0289	.0288	.2026
Rumania	.0045	.0046¼	.1930
Portugal	.0475	.0475	$1.08
Shanghai	.72½	.725	1.0832
Hong Kong	.52¾	.5387½	.7800
Bombay	.322	.3265	.4866
Yokohama	.484	.4855	.4984
Brazil	.115	.1150	.3244
Uruguay	.84½	.84⅝	1.0342
Chile	.1265	.1295	.3650
Peru	4.12	4.12	4.8685

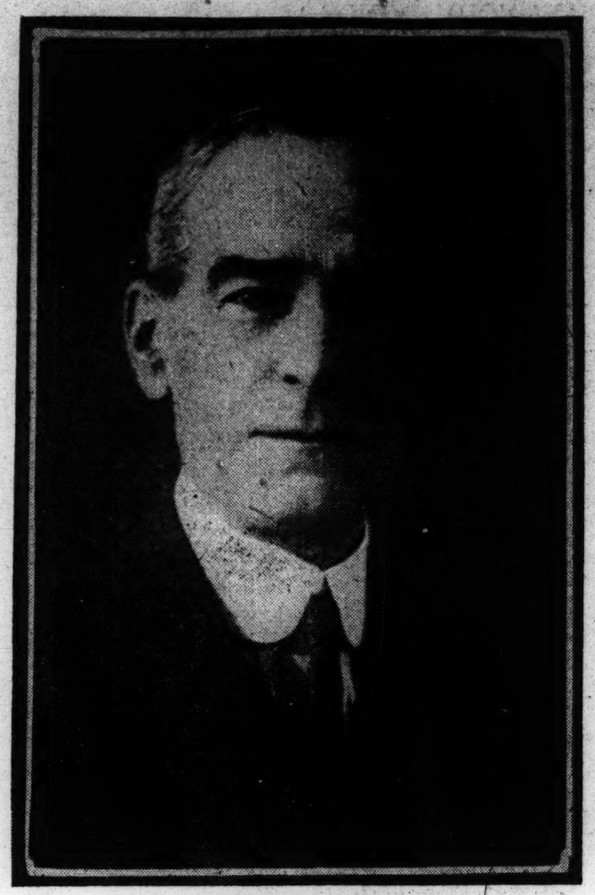
*Cents a thousand.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE NET NEARLY $4 A COMMON SHARE

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company's net earnings in the first 11 months of 1922, of $3,752,557, are equal, after allowance for the period's proportion of the year's dividend on $9,974,400 preferred stock, to $3.89 a share on 800,000 shares of no par common outstanding.

The company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common in the first two quarters of last year, 75 cents in the third, and $1.00 in the fourth.

Current earnings are running at the annual rate of about $8 a share on the common.



Robert John Dale

ONE of the most familiar figures in Montreal business circles is that of Robert John Dale. During the last 11 years he has been prominent and successful in marine and fire insurance. Mr. Dale went to Montreal in 1901, and established the firm of R. J. Dale & Co., marine and fire insurance underwriters. From comparatively small beginnings this organization has grown to the place of prominence which it now occupies.

Prior to going to Canada, Mr. Dale was active in insurance circles in England, receiving his early training with H. B. Sedgwick & Co. of London. The connections which he formed during that time have remained until this day and have given him a business scope enjoyed by few comparatively young men in the insurance business today.

He was reared in Liverpool, and was educated in the two universities, Harrow and Oxford.

Mr. Dale has a pleasant, unhurried manner of speech, and his quick grasp of the subject of the moment makes him an equally enjoyable companion, associate, or employer. He is prominent in the affairs of the Montreal Board of Trade, where he is in almost daily attendance.

During the South African War he joined one of the British contingents in the capacity of trooper, serving his country with much valor. It is noteworthy of the man, however, that few of his associates in business are aware of the fact that Mr. Dale has a military record of such long and honorable standing.

BUSINESS GAIT IN CHICAGO DISTRICT WELL MAINTAINED

Sales in Virtually All Lines Larger Than Year Ago—Auto Trade Booms

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (Special)—Confidence in the outlook for 1923 is probably greater in the automobile business than in any other line of trade. For this reason the annual motor show has heightened the feeling of optimism in financial and commercial circles.

The manufacturers and dealers had a fine year in 1922, with increases of 50 and 56 per cent, respectively, in the sales of pleasure cars and trucks, and their displays indicate that they feel assured of another prosperous twelvemonth ahead. Not only are city sales holding up well, but the country is taking more interest in automobiles, and in this section that is the strongest factor in prosperity of the industry.

Big Automobile Business

The vital importance of the country demand for cars may be gathered from the fact that of the enormous sales of gasoline by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana the largest distributor of that fuel in the world, 61 per cent goes to the interior. Some of this gasoline, of course, is used in tractors and other farm machinery, but by far the greater part is consumed on the road.

The inquiries for steel and other materials from manufacturers of automobiles, and the manufacturing schedules already in operation forecast a continuation of the record-breaking output of cars for the first six months of this year at least.

One of the largest manufacturers in this district is still behind on deliveries of one of its most popular lines, and caught up on the others only a few weeks ago. The significance of this may be realized from the fact that this company usually begins to store cars in September, but during the current winter has not been able to make any accumulations, notwithstanding the fact that its production has been steadily increasing.

Oppose Bond Issue for Roads

A reaction in the sentiment of bankers toward the ambitious programs of road building which have become common in the central states is noticeable. Members of the Illinois Bankers' Association, at their winter session just closed in this city, went on record in opposition to Governor Small's proposal to spend $100,000,000 for state roads, the funds to be raised by means of bond issues. Whether the bankers feel that a disproportionate amount of capital is being diverted to this work, or that the obtaining of liberal appropriations for highway purposes is being used for selfish aims by politicians is not clear, but there is no mistake about their desire to call a halt on unrestricted investment of this kind.

It is the feeling of the bankers now that a wiser plan would be for road constructon to be placed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis and that the rapid increase in revenues from vehicles using the roads has made available sufficient funds without recourse to bond issues or an increase in automobile license fees.

Business activity is undiminished. Sales in virtually all lines are materially larger than for the corresponding time last year, and the general trend of prices is upward. A key to commercial conditions not generally reckoned among the barometers because statistics from this source are not readily obtained, is the business done by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The number of messages being handled now is greater than at the busiest time last year, and is probably unprecedented for this season. There is a shortage of operators and the wire facilities of the company are barely adequate to the traffic offered.

WHEAT MARKET ADVANCES THEN HAS A SETBACK

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—Wheat prices showed firmness today in the early dealings. Opening prices, which ranged from ⅜c decline to ¼c advance, with May $1.16⅛@1.16⅜, and July $1.11⅛@1.11⅜, were followed by slight gains all around, and then something of a reaction.

After opening ⅜c off to ¼c up, May 72¼@72⅜, the corn market underwent a slight general sag.

Oats opened a shade to ⅛c decline, May 44¼, then hardened a little and later showed slight losses.

Provisions were firm.

WESTERN ELECTRIC HAS RECORD YEAR

The Western Electric Company broke all previous records with sales of $210,900,000 in 1922. This is greater by $4,800,000 than the former record year of 1920, and is $21,100,000 larger than sales for 1921.

Orders received during the last three months of the year aggregated 00,000 or $5,000,000 more than the same period of 1921. The 1923 outlook is for a larger volume of business than in 192

At the close of 1922 orders on hand totaled approximately $62,000,000.

On Dec. 31, 1922, the number of employees on the company's payroll was 51,162, compared with 45,234 at the end of 1921 and 39,650 at the end of 1920.

EDISON EASILY EARNS DIVIDEND

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston in the calendar year 1922 earned the $12 dividend on the outstanding stock and something besides to add to surplus and reserves.

This result was achieved notwithstanding two cuts in the price for electricity, the effect of which was to reduce income about $675,000 for 1922. These cuts were not in effect a full calendar year. On the basis of a full year they would represent a lessened revenue of $1,200,000 as compared with the former rates.

NICKEL FAIRLY CHEAP

The price of nickel is 25 to 30 cents a pound, the lowest since 1895, when the Canadian output began to compete with New Caledonia. The Engineering and Mining Journal points out that world consumption is now only about 2000 tons a month, with world's producing capacity 5000 tons.

SACO-LOWELL EARNINGS HIGH

Profits for 1922 After Allowance for New Preferred Equal to $11.95 a Share

Net earnings of Saco-Lowell Shops for the year ended Dec. 31 last, as computed from the increase in surplus, were $886,760, equal after preferred dividends and an allowance of 7 per cent for the new second preferred stock, although it was not outstanding during 1922, to $11.95 a share on the 52,875 common shares. For the past six years earnings have averaged $1,209,274 for the common stock.

The company is the largest manufacturer of textile machinery in America. Net deliveries to customers for the six years 1917 to 1922 inclusive, aggregated more than $85,350,000.

Saco-Lowell Shops paid a stock dividend of 50 per cent on the common stock in December, payable in 7 per cent second preferred stock. This made the capitalization $1,250,000 of 6 per cent preferred, $2,643,800 of 7 per cent second preferred and $5,287,500 of common, all of $100 par. There is no mortgage or funded debt.

Prior to the 50 per cent stock dividend in December, Saco-Lowell was paying cash dividends on its common at the rate of $8 a share. Declaration this month was at the rate of $6 a share.

The balance sheet of Saco-Lowell Shops as of Dec. 31, 1922, subject to adjustments, shows net quick assets of $5,453,181, equal to $24.62 a share on the common stock after deducting the preferred stocks at their liquidating prices of $115 a share on the first and $105 a share on the second.

Condensed balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1922, compares as follows:

ASSETS	1922	1921
Cash	$525,711	$2,061,677
Notes and accts rec	3,883,951	3,319,719
Merchandise	1,598,540	1,782,092
Securities	461,751	1,304,711
Prepaid items	91,365	116,632
Real est and mach	5,819,501	6,013,300
Total	12,380,819	14,618,131
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	$9,181,300	$4,775,000
Notes payable	285,000	2,940,000
Accts payable	317,753	230,233
Reserves	505,384	563,937
Surplus	2,091,382	6,108,871
Total	12,380,819	14,618,131

CANADIAN STEEL OUTPUT FOR 1922 SHOWS DECREASE

TORONTO, Jan. 29—Canada's production of iron and steel in 1922, estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a considerable decrease from the previous year. Total output of pig iron was 383,057 long tons, compared with 594,354 tons in 1921, 974,000 tons in 1920, 819,000 tons in 1919, and the record of 1,067,000 tons in 1918. The maximum production in 1922 was in March, when output was 41,733 tons; the minimum was in May with 23,363 tons.

Steel production totaled 485,643 tons, compared with 667,484 tons in 1921, 1,109,000 tons in 1920, 924,000 tons in 1919 and the record of 1,681,000 tons in 1918. There was considerable improvement during the last half, output for the first half being 177,080 tons and the second half 308,140 tons.

December production of pig iron was 35,891 long tons, an increase of 4.7 per cent over November. Steel production, however, at 46,655 tons was 4,763 tons less.

NEW FINANCING BY BETHLEHEM TO SAVE MONEY

Instead of increasing its interest charges the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will actually save approximately $75,000 a year by the sale of $25,000,000 5½ per cent consolidated mortgage bonds for the purpose of retiring the $10,862,000 Lackawanna Steel Company 5s, due April 1, and approximately $11,000,000 of its own 7 per cent serial notes, due July 15.

Interest on these two issues now amounts to $1,313,000 annually. Interest on the $25,000,000 new bonds will require only $1,237,500.

Assuming that Bethlehem receives around 90 from bankers, the corporation will receive $22,500,000, or about $638,000 more than required to take up the maturing obligations. So that it will add about this sum to its liquid capital, in addition to accomplishing a $75,000 annual saving.

DIVIDENDS

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway declared the regular quarterly dividends of 87½ cents a share on the guaranteed and 50 cents a share on the special guaranteed stocks, payable on March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

International Harvester Company of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

The Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

The American Pneumatic Service Company has resumed dividends on its second preferred stock. The directors have announced a disbursement of 50 cents a share, payable June 30 to holders of record June 9. The regular semi-annual dividend of $1.75 a share on the first preferred also was declared payable March 31 to holders of record March 10.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on both the common and preferred stocks. The preferred is payable on March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20 and the common on April 20 to stock of record April 10.

Public Utility Earnings

December:	1922	1921
Gross	$665,395	$600,842
Net	385,960	344,838
Surplus	131,591	93,800
Gross—year	7,683,123	7,299,701
Net	4,641,998	4,618,847
Surplus	1,586,513	1,706,695
GREAT WESTERN POWER		
December:	1922	1921
Gross	$665,395	$600,842
Net	385,960	344,838
Surplus	131,591	93,800
Gross—year	7,683,123	7,299,701
Net	7,641,998	4,618,847
Surplus	1,586,513	1,706,695

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FERTILIZER SALES SHOULD APPROACH NORMAL THIS YEAR

Chaotic Conditions in Industry Eliminated—Profits Probably Will Be Small

The fertilizer selling season opens soon under more auspicious auguries than in the last two years. The outlook for volume of sales is good and profits should show improvement.

It appears that the south will make a desperate effort to get the crop in the ground early so that it can be garnered a little ahead of the wheel. To do this, considerable fertilizer must be used—much more than in the last two years.

Fertilizer sales in the south last year were approximately 70 per cent for cash, and no change is likely in this respect in 1923.

Important economies were put into force by all fertilizer companies in 1922, particularly as to production and selling costs. Now that there has been a substantial rise in some of the basic fertilizers sold by the companies, profits ought to be higher taken in connection with lower selling costs.

Phosphate rock has risen to $3 a ton from $2. The big companies control their own supplies in this important plant food and this tends to keep down competition.

Small Concerns Eliminated

Chaotic conditions in the fertilizer trade over the last two years have eliminated the small mixers in the south, of which there were probably 200 or more at the peak of the boom during the war. Many of these small operators indulged in what might be called "illegitimate" competition, as they took advantage of tremendous price fluctuation during the war boom and apparently carried on business only so long as profits were large, taken time and caused trouble in price conditions.

A sharp advance has taken place in acid phosphate which the companies have been selling as an incomplete fertilizer at $11 a ton compared with $7 a ton in late months last year.

Leading companies in the south have arranged to take 40,000 tons of acid phosphate from another producing company, one of the largest sulphuric acid producers in the country. This will help stabilize the market for this chemical. For a long time the Baltimore market has been overloaded with sulphuric acid.

Normal Profits Unlikely

So far as the leading fertilizer companies are concerned this year ought to produce better earnings. Companies like American Agricultural Chemical may earn something better than the interest on their funded debt, but there are no signs pointing to a return to normal earnings.

Improvement in this industry is likely to be slow. Polarized credit conditions still exist and while the advance in cotton has assisted all companies, particularly Virginia Carolina Chemical Company, in collecting debts the frozen credit situation remains acute. Tonnage of fertilizers sold is likely to be normal this year.

American Agricultural Company has changed the date of its fiscal year from June 30 to Dec. 31, but has announced nothing in regard to how its next annual report will be handled.

Altogether 1923 is a year of hopefulness for the fertilizer business.

WAR CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING

To Jan. 20 only $404,199,834 of $625,000,000 war savings certificates due Jan. 1 had been paid, less than two-thirds.

During the same period the United States Treasury had received only $32,554,560 for new Treasury savings certificates. This is regarded as a disappointing response to Secretary Mellon's appeal to holders of war savings certificates to exchange their investments for Treasury savings securities.

CRUDE RUBBER SLUMPS

A break in crude rubber market has brought spot quotations for smoked ribbed sheets down to 34 cents a pound, compared with last week's high level of 37¾ cents. Trade authorities attribute the slump to the unloading of speculative holdings of rubber in London. While there has been no such selling in the New York market the price has followed London quotation.

UTAH COPPER'S OUTPUT

With the opening up of the mines of the Utah Copper Company on April 1, last, the production rapidly increased from 3,500,000 pounds in April to 9,000,000 pounds in June, and in December, despite winter conditions, output was 10,200,000 pounds. The production for January, 1923, is expected to exceed 11,000,000 pounds and June will probably show 14,500,000 pounds.

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RAIL ISSUES FAVORITES IN STOCK MARKET

Some of the Industrial Stocks Sell Off—Foreign Exchanges Weak

Buying of railroad shares imparted a firm tone to opening prices in today's New York Stock Market. St. Paul preferred was pushed up 1 point, and Baltimore & Ohio advanced fractionally to 46½, a new high record for the year. Other low-priced rails also were in good demand.

California Petroleum, United Fruit and May Department Stores also made good initial gains. Kresge broke 4 points and Steel & Tube preferred dropped 1½.

Baltimore & Ohio extended its gain to 1⅜, and was followed into higher ground by St. Louis Southwestern preferred, up a point and Chicago & Northwestern, up ¾.

Public utilities improved under the leadership of Consolidated Gas new stock, which advanced a point. Moderate improvement also was noted in American Smelting, Goodrich and Corn Products. Steel & Tube preferred extended its loss to 4¼ points, and Allied Chemical and Royal Dutch each dropped 1.

Foreign exchanges were heavy. Demand sterling dropped 1 cent to 4.63⅛ and French francs dropped 8½ points to 6.20 cents. German marks dropped to .0031 cents, or approximately 32,250 to the American dollar, another new low record.

Rails in Demand

Publication of additional December statements showing exceptionally good net earnings, combined with reports of a continuation of heavy traffic movements on most lines, stimulated the demand for railroad shares, more than a score of which advanced 1 to 3 points. Sales of low-priced issues were unusually heavy.

Among the stocks to advance 1 point or more before noon were "Soo," "Nickel Plate," St. Paul preferred, Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago & Northwestern. Good buying power also developed in a few industrials and specialties, notably Reynolds Spring and American Smelting up 2 to nearly 3½ points.

The usual leaders, such as the steel shares, Baldwin, Studebaker and the Pan-American issues showed little change. Steel & Tube preferred extended its loss to nearly 6 points.

Call money opened at 4½ per cent.

Pressure in Steels, Oils

The rising tendency of railroad stocks showed scarcely any let-up, Baltimore & Ohio mounting to 49⅛.

Elsewhere fluctuations were somewhat confused, with pressure developing against some of the steels, domestic oils, equipments and motors. Steel & Tube, pfd. extended its drop to 10¼ points, while Kelsey Wheel lost 4 points.

Gulf States Steel, Baldwin, Chandler, Pacific Oil, California Petroleum, Inspiration Copper and Lehigh Valley were depressed 1 to 1⅝. Kresge rallied from 207 to 214, and Brooklyn Union Gas gained 5 points.

New low records were established in today's early bond dealings by French 8s, which dropped 2 points to 90; French 7½s, which dropped 2⅜ to 86; and Seine 7s, Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean 6s, Marseilles 6s, Lyons 6s, and Bordeaux 6s. Tzechoslovakian 8s also dropped to a new low price.

New Haven 6s, which jumped 3¼ points, led the advance in railroad mortgages, other strong spots of which were Baltimore & Ohio 5s and convertible 4½s, Seaboard Air Line 6s, and St. Paul 4s of 1925, all up a point or more. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 per cent liens were strong. Strength of Bell Telephone and Pennsylvania 5s and the weakness of Marine 6s featured the industrial group.

United States Government securities were reactionary, the losses ranging from 4 to 10 cents on $100.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
Mar.	27.85	27.87	27.19	27.71	27.87
May	28.12	27.12	27.45	28.00	27.88
July	27.73	27.75	27.10	27.67	27.57
Oct.	25.26	25.34	24.80	25.16	27.17
Dec.	24.95	24.98	24.52	24.78	24.90

Liverpool Cotton

				Last	Prev
Jan.	15.61	15.71	15.30	15.30	15.90
March	15.45	15.52	15.10	15.10	15.70
May	15.25	15.32	14.91	14.91	15.50
July	14.95	15.08	14.64	14.64	15.26
Oct.	13.89	14.02	13.62	13.62	14.19
Dec.	13.63	13.63	13.28	13.28	13.85

Spots 15.98, down 34 points. Tone at close weak. Sales, 8000 bales.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
May	1.16⅝	1.16⅝	1.15⅝	1.16¼
July	1.11⅝	1.11⅝	1.11	1.11½
Sept.	1.09¼	1.09⅝	1.08⅝	1.09¼
Corn—				
May	.72⅝	.72⅝	.71⅛	.72¼
July	.72⅛	.72⅝	.72¼	.72½
Sept.	.72⅝	.72⅝	.72¼	.72⅛
Oats:				
May	.44¼	.44¼	.43⅝	.43⅝
July	.42⅛	.42⅛	.41⅝	.41⅞
Sept.	.41	.41	.40½	.40½
Lard—				
Jan.	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
May	11.45	11.45	11.37	11.40
July	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	.10	.09	.10
Boston Ely	.67	.67	.67
B. Mont. Corp.	.10	.10	.10
Butte & London	.08	.08	.08
Begole	.12	.12	.12
Canada Cop	3	3	3
Chief Cons Min	4¾	4¾	4¾
Crystal Cop	1½	1½	1½
Eureka	.34	.33	.33
Fortuna	.42	.42	.42
Gadsden Copper	.65	.65	.65
Gold Road	.32	.32	.32
Gold Deep	.18	.18	.18
Imperial Cons	.08	.08	.08
La Rose	.20	.20	.20
Mutual	.21	.20	.21
Pilgrim	.04	.03	.03
Ruby Cons	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Shaw	1½	1⅜	1½
Shea	.76	.75	.75
Texas Oil	.06	.05	.05
United Verde Ext	27¼	26½	26½
Verde Central Copper	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Verde Mines	.58	.55	.57

BLLLESBY NEW VICE-PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Halford Erickson has been elected a vice-president and director of the Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation in charge of all subsidiary utility properties of the Standard Gas & Electric Company.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last 2:20 p. m. Jan.29	Last Jan.27
Adv Rumely	15	15	15	14¼	
Air Reduction	59	59	59	59⅛	
Alaska Jun	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Allied Chem	73⅛	73⅝	73⅛	74⅛	
Allis Chalm	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	
Am Ag Chem	30½	30½	30½	30½	
Am Beet S pf	77	77	77	77	
Am Brake Sh	74	74	74	74	
Am Can	83½	83½	82½	82⅝	
Am Car F	178¼	178¼	178¼	178¼	
Am Chicle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Cot Oil pf	33	33	33	33	
Am Express	136½	136½	136½	136½	
Am Inter Corp	25	25	25	25	
Am La France	11½	11½	11½	11¼	
Am Loco	123	124¼	123	124¼	
Am Metals	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
Am Radiator	80½	80½	80	80	
Am Saf Razor	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	
Am Ship & Com	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
Am Steel Fdys	36	36	36	36	
Am St F pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Am Sm & R	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞	
Am Tel & Tel	122	122¾	122	122¾	
Am Woolen	95	95	94½	95	
Am Woolen pf	110	110	110	110	
Am Zinc pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾	
Anaconda	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	
Ann Arbor	16	16	16	16	
Assoc Dry Gds	66	66	66	66	
Atl Birm & A	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Atchison	100¾	101⅝	100¾	101½	
Atchison pf	90	90	90	90	
Atl Refining	134	134	134	134	
Atl Co Line	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	
Austin Nich	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
Baldwin	133	133½	132	132⅝	
Balt & Ohio	46¾	49⅛	46¼	48¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	58⅜	59¼	58⅜	59⅝	
Barnsdall A	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Barnsdall B	19	19	19	19	
Beechnut Pac	62½	64½	62¼	63⅜	
Beth Steel B	61⅞	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞	
Beth Stl 8%pf	108	108	108	108	
Beth Stl cu pf	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	
BritEm 2 pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	
B R T	12⅝	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
Bklyn Edison	115	115⅝	114½	114½	
Bklyn Ed rts	4½	4¾	3¾	3¾	
Bklyn Un Gas	115½	120	115½	119½	
Brown Shoe	61½	61¼	61	61	
Butte Cop & Z	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Butte & Sup	29⅞	29½	29⅛	29⅜	
Callahan Min	10¾	10¾	9⅞	10½	
Cal Pack	80⅞	80¾	80⅞	80⅞	
Cal Petrol	77⅛	77⅝	75⅞	76⅛	
Can Pac	143¾	143¾	142⅝	143⅝	
Cent Leather	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅞	
Cent R R N J	212	212½	210	210	
Cerro de Pasco	43¼	43¼	43	43	
Chandler Mot	68½	68½	67½	67½	
Ches & Ohio	72	74½	72	74½	
Chic & Alton pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Chic & Alton	25	25	25	25	
Chic &Alton pf	3¼	4½	3¾	4¼	
Chi & E I pf	51⅞	52⅞	51	51	
C C C & St L	76	76½	76	76½	
Chi Gt West	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Chi Gt West pf	11½	12½	11¾	12	
C M & St P	23¼	24¼	23¼	24	
C M & St P pf	37	38⅜	36½	38	
C St P M & Om	71⅝	72⅝	71⅜	72	
Chi & N W	78½	80½	78½	80¼	
Chi Pneu T	86⅞	86⅞	86⅜	86⅛	
C R I & Pac	33½	35⅜	33½	35⅜	
C R I&P 6% pr	83¾	83⅞	83¼	83½	
C R I & P 7% pf	92½	93	92½	93	
Chile Copper	30	30	29¾	29¾	
Chino Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24½	
CluettPea	70	70	70	70	
Col Fuel	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Col Gas	108⅜	111⅜	108⅜	111⅜	
Col Graph	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Col Graph pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Col South	40⅝	41	40¾	41	
Col South 1st pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	
Comp-Tab-Rec	72	72	71½	71½	
Consol Gas	136½	136½	136	136	
Con Gas new	81½	81½	16⅞	17⅝	
Conley Tin F	20	20	20	20	
Consol Textile	11¼	11¾	11⅜	11⅞	
Cont Can	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	
Cont Can wi	7⅜	8	7⅞	8	
Cont Ins	100¾	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Cont Motors	10⅞	11¾	10⅞	11¾	
Corn Products	128	128⅝	127½	127¾	
Corn Prod pf	121	121	121	121	
Cosden Co	54½	55⅛	53⅞	54	
Crucible	74	74	72½	73¼	
Cuba Cane	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	
Cuba C S pf	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	
Cuban Am Sug	25½	25½	24⅞	25	
Deere & Co pf	73	73	73	73	
Davison Chem	30½	30½	30⅛	30½	
Del & Hud	116½	116½	116½	116½	
Del Lac & W	129	129½	128¾	128¾	
Dome Mines	41	41¼	41	41	
Dul S S & A pf	5	5	5	5	
Dupont Co	110	110	110	110	
Dupont deb	8 ¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
East Kodak	56½	56⅞	55½	56½	
Elk Horn Coal	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	
El Stor Bat	55	55	54⅝	54¾	
End Johnson	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50	
Erie	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	
Erie 1st pf	16½	17⅛	16½	17	
Erie 2d pf	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Famous Play	84	84	84	84	
Fam Play pf	95½	95½	95	95	
Fed M & S pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	
Fifth Ave Bus	8	8½	8	8½	
Fidelity Ins	116	16	116	116	
Fisher of O pf	98½	100	98½	100	
Fisk Rubber	14½	15⅜	14½	14⅞	
Freeport Tex	20	20	19½	19⅝	
Gen Asphalt	43¼	44	43¼	44	
Gen Asphalt pf	78	78	78	78	
Gen Baking	74¾	74¾	74¾	74½	
Gen Electric	183	183¼	182½	183	
Gen Motor	14¾	14¾	14	14¾	
Gen Motor 7%	98½	98½	98½	98	
Gimbel Bros pf	99	99	99	99	
Glidden Co	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Goodrich	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼	
Goodrich pf	91	91	91	91	
Goldwyn Pict	6	6	6	6	
Granby	23	23	23	23	
Gray & Davis	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	
Gr West Sug pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	
Great nor Ore	30¼	30¾	30¼	30½	
Great Nor pf	73⅜	74⅜	73¼	74⅝	
Gulf Steel	83¼	83¼	81¾	81¾	
Habirshaw El	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Hartman Corp	93	53	93	93	
Hendee Mfg	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	
Houston Oil	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Hudson Motor	28⅜	29⅝	29½	29¼	
Hupp Motor	24	24	24	24	
Hydraulic Stl	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Illinois Cent	111¼	112	111¼	112	
Ill Cent pf A	114	114	113½	113½	
Inspiration	34½	34½	33½	33½	
Int Cement	36⅞	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	
Int Comb Eng	24	24	24	24	
Inter Harv Co	89½	90	89½	90	
Interboro Con	¾	¾	¾	¾	
Int & Gt Nor	23¾	23¾	22½	22½	
Inter Nickel	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	
Inter M M pf	38½	38½	37½	37½	
Int Nickel pf	73	73	73	73	
Inter Paper	50¾	51	50⅝	51	
Invincible Oil	16⅜	17	16⅛	16⅜	
Iron Products	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	
Island O & Tr	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Jon&Lough pf	107½	107½	107¾	107¾	
Kan City So	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	
Kan & Gulf	2	2¼	2	2¼	
Kayser J	42	42	42	42	
Kayser pf	100	100	100	100	
Kelly Spring	49¼	49¾	48¾	48⅝	
Kelsey Wheel	105	105	103½	103½	
Kennecott	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	
Keystone Tire	8⅛	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Kresge S S	207	210	214	214	
Lehigh Valley	70½	70⅝	69½	69½	
Lima Loco	6 ⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Loews Inc	19¼	19¼	19	19	
Louis & Nash	134	134¾	134½	134¾	
Mack Truck	68⅝	68⅞	67	66¼	
Macy & Co	68½	68½	68½	68⅜	
Magma Copper	30⅜	30⅜	30	30⅜	
Mallinson	36 ½	37	36⅝	36½	
Manati Sugar	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Manhattan cf	36	36½	36	36	
Man Elec S	53½	53½	53½	53½	
Man Shirt Co	45	45	45	45	
Mkt S R 2d pf	23	23	23	23	
Marland Oil	34½	34¼	33	33½	
Math Alkali	52¾	52¾	52	52	
Max Mot B	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	
May Dept Strs	73¼	73½	72⅞	73⅜	
McIntyre Por	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Mex Seaboard	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Mex Sea B ctf	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅛	
Miami	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	
†Mid States Oil	11¼	11½	11¼	11¾	
Midvale	27½	27½	27¾	27½	
Minn & St L	8	8½	8	8¼	
M St P & S S M	64½	64½	64½	64½	
M K & T wi	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	
M K & T pf wi	41	41⅝	40⅞	41⅜	
Mo Pacific	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	
Mo Pacific pf	43¼	45⅛	43¼	45⅜	
Mont-Ward	22¾	22¾	22	22	
Moon Motor	18½	18½	18½	18½	
Mother Lode C	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	
Nat Biscuit	40	40	39¾	39¾	
Nat En & St	67⅜	67¾	67⅜	67⅝	
Nat En & St pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	
Nat Lead	125½	125½	125	125	
Nat Lead pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	
N Ry Mex 2 pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	
N O T & Mex	86⅞	87½	86⅞	87½	
N Y Air Brake	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
N Y Air Bk A	49	49	49	49	
N Y Central	94¼	95	94¼	95	
N Y C & St L	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	
N Y C & S L 1p	95¼	95¼	95½	95¼	
N Y C & S L 2pf	85	88	88	88	
N Y N H & H	20½	21½	20⅝	21	
N Y O & W	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20½	
Nevada Cons	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	
Norf & West	112¾	114	112¾	113½	
Norf & West pf	78	78	78	78	
North America	105½	105½	105	105¾	
North Amer pf	45¼	45¾	45	45¾	
Northern Pac	75	75½	74¼	75½	
Ohio B & B	9	10½	9	9½	
Ohio Fuel	65	65	65	65	
Okla Pr & Rf	2½	2½	2½	2¾	
Orpheum Cir	19¼	19¼	19	19	
Otis Steel pf	50	50	50	50	
Owens Bottle	44½	44½	44	44	
Pac Dev Co	1	1	1	1	
Pac Gas & El	79¾	80	79½	80	
Pacific Oil	43¾	43¾	42¼	43¼	
Pac Tel & Te pf	92	92	92	92	
Packard	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Pan-Am Petrol	87	87½	86⅝	86⅞	
Pan-Am Pet B	80¾	80½	79¾	80½	
Parish & Bing	14	14	13⅝	13¾	
Pennsylvania	47	47⅝	46¾	47	
Penn Seaboard	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜	
Peoples Gas	93	93¾	92½	93¼	
Peo & East	13	13	13	13	
Pere Marquette	37½	38⅜	37½	38¼	
Phila Co	42½	42¼	42	42¾	
Phillips J pf	94	94¼	94	94	
Phillips Pet	51⅜	51⅜	51¼	51½	
Pierce-Arrow	11¾	12⅛	11½	12½	
Pierce-Ar pf	3⅜	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	
Pierce Oil	4½	4½	4	4	
Pierce Oil pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	
Piggly Wiggly	60¼	60⅞	60½	60½	
Pitts Coal	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	60⅝	
Pitts & W Va	35¾	36⅞	35⅝	36⅞	
Pond Crk Coal	41¾	41⅝	41¼	41⅛	
Prod & Ref	48	49⅜	47½	49⅜	
Pullman Co	130	130	130	130	
Pub Ser Corp	99	99	98	98	
Public Serice p	106½	106½	106¼	106½	
Punta Sugar	46¾	46¼	45¾	44¾	
Pure Oil	27½	27½	27½	27¾	
Ray Consol	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
Reading	78⅜	78¾	77½	78½	
Reading 1st pf	55¼	55¼	53	53	
Reading 2d pf	54½	54½	54	54	
Remgtn Typ	36⅝	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	
Rem Type 2 pf	83	83	83	83	
Reploge Steel	26	26	26	26	
Rep I & Steel	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48½	
Reynolds Spr	19½	23	19¼	21¾	
Royal Dutch	48⅝	48⅞	47¼	47¾	
St Joseph Lead	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅜	
St L S F	23½	24⅝	23½	23⅝	
St L S F pf	41	42	41	42	
St L & S W	32½	33½	32½	33⅜	
St L & S W pf	58¾	9	8	58¾	
Savage Arms	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	
Seabd A L	6	6	6	6	
Seabd A L pf	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10½	
Sears-Roebuck	86¼	86¼	5	85	
Shell Union O	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Shell Un Oil pf	9 ⅝	9⅝	9⅝	53½	
Simms Pet Co	12½	13	12½	13	
Sinclair	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	
Sinclair pf	9⅜	9⅜	98	98	
Skelley Oil	11¾	11¾	11	11	
Sou Pacific	8⅜	9 ⅜	89⅜	90¼	
Southern Ry	30½	30½	30¾	30½	
South Ry pf	67¾	8	⅞	67⅝	
Spicer Mfg	22¾	23¾	22¾	22½	
Spicer Mfg pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Stand Mill	87	87	87	87	
Stand Oil Cal	56¼	56½	5 ½	56½	
S O of N J wi	40¾	40¾	3.¾	39¾	
S O of N J pf	116⅞	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	
Steel & Tube p	102¾	102¾	94	97½	
Sterling Prod	62½	62½	62½	62½	
Stern Bros pf	115	115	115	115	
Stewart Warn	90¾	90⅝	90	90¾	
Studebaker	115½	115¾	114¾	115¾	
Submarine Bt	9¼	9¾	5¾	9¾	
Sweets Co	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Tenn Copper	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Texas Co	48	48	47¾	47¾	
Tex Gulf Sulp	61⅜	61⅜	61½	61¼	
Tex Pac C & O	20	20½	20	20½	
Tex & Pac	21½	22¼	21¾	22¼	
Tidewater Oil	127	127	126½	126½	
Timken	37½	37½	37¾	37¾	
T St L & W pf	55¾	56	55¾	55¾	
Transcon Oil	11	11¾	11	11	
Union Pac	136½	137½	136¾	137½	
Union Pac pf	75	75	75	75	
United Fruit	159	160¾	160	160	
U S C I P pf	70	70	69½	69¾	
U S C I P	30	30	30	30	
U S Hoffman	25	25	23	23¾	
U S In Alcohol	43¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	
U S R & Imp	90	90½	90	90½	
U S R 1pf wi	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	
U S Rubber	59⅛	5o⅞	58⅝	5 ⅜	
US Rub 1st pf	102	104	102	102	
U S Sm&Ref	36½	37¾	36½	37	
U S Sm&Ref pf	47	47	47	47	
U S Steel	106¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	
U S Steel pf	121½	121¾	121½	121½	
Utah Copper	63	63	62½	63	
Utah Securities	17¾	17½	17¾	17½	
Vanadium	36	36	35¾	35¾	
Vir C Chem	24½	24½	24¾	24¾	
Vir C Chem pf	62¾	62¼	62¾	62¾	
Vir I C & Coke	54	54	53½	53½	
Vir I C & C pf	80	80	80	80	
Vivaudou	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Wabash	9½	10	9½	10	
Wabash pf A	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾	
Weber & Hell	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	
Wells Fargo	94½	94½	94½	94½	
Wes Elec pf	114¼	114½	114	114	
Wes Maryland	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	12¼	
W Mary 2d pf	21	24½	24	24½	
Western Pac	18	18	18	18	
Westinghouse	60¾	60½	60¼	60¼	
Wheel & L E	9	9¾	9	9¾	
W & L E pf	17	17½	17	17¾	
Wh Eagle Oil	25¾	26½	25¾	25¾	
White Motor	52½	53¼	52¾	52¾	
White Oil	3¼	¾	3	3¼	
Wis Cent	28½	29¾	28½	29¾	
Wickwr Spen	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Willys-Overld	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾	
Willys-Ovld pf	46	46	45¾	46	
Wilson & Co	38	38	38	38	
Woolworth	210¾	210¾	21 ¾	210¾	
W'ton P & M C	30½	30½	30½	30½	
Y'ngtownTube	79¼	79¾	79¼	79¾	

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

PROFITS OF KRUPP STEEL WORKS SHOW BIG DROP IN 1922

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Peculiar effects of the continuing fall of the German mark were illustrated today in Department of Commerce reports upon the profits of the famous Krupp Steel Works, located in the Ruhr Valley, now under French occupation.

In 1919 the company made 79,000,000 marks on its operations, while the figures compiled for 1922 show a profit of 156,000,000 marks. Nevertheless, American Consul Richardson at Berlin calculated that on the basis of gold the profit had actually fallen between 1919 and 1922 from $5,800,000 to $350,000.

The Krupp Works, formerly the greatest German producing center of guns and war munitions, have been changed over to the manufacture of railroad equipment, general machinery and agricultural implements, but the plant's total output of all commodities is still far below war and pre-war standards.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:35 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny Valley gen 4s '43	80	80
Am Ag Chem cv 5s '28	100	100
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am Smelting 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Am Smelting 5s new	90	89¾
Am Sugar 6s '37	102½	102
Am Tel & Tel cll 4s '29	91½	91½
Am Tel & Tel cll 5s '46	98¼	98
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	115	114¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	84	83¼
Anaconda 5½s	99¼	99¼
Anaconda 6s w i	96¾	96½
Anaconda B 7s '29	100¾	100
Anton Jurgens M 6s '47	78	77¼
Armour 4½s '39	88	88¼
A T & S F 4s gen '95	88¼	87½
A T & S F Tr Sh L 4s '58	86	86
A T & S F cv 4s '60	101	101
Atl Gulf & W Indies SS L 5s	101¼	101¼
Atl C L (L & N) cll 4s '52	80½	80½
Atl Coast Line cn 4s '52	87½	87½
Atl Coast Line 4½s '64	86½	86½
Atl Coast Line 7s '20	106½	106½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99	99
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101½	101¼
B & O p l 3½s '25	94	94
B & O gold 4s '48	77¾	77¾
B & O cv 4½s '33	79½	78¾
B & O ref 5s '95	81¾

NEW YORK CURB PRICE RANGE

Price range for week ended January 27, 1923

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
35000 Acme Coal	.67	.62	.65	
12000 Acme Pack	.30	.25	.27	—.01
200 Allied Pg p pr	.30	.20	.20	
100 Alu Co of Am	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+⅛
7100 Amal Leather	19¼	17	19⅜	+2⅛
200 Amal Leath pf	62	59¼	62	+¾
1400 Armour & C D	99⅛	99	99	
20 do pf	93	93	93	
100 Am Hawaiian	17¼	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
700 Am Lt & Tra	138½	137	138½	+5⅛
200 Atlas Fruit Co	1½	1½	1½	
175 Borden Co	122	116¼	120	+4¼
100 Brier Hill Stl	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
100 Bri Inter A	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
5800 Bkn City Ry	9½	8⅜	9½	+ ⅜
16200 Buddy Buds	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
600 Camp Soup pf	106⅝	106½	106½	— ⅛
1400 Car Light	15⅛	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
3200 Can C I Pipe	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅛
35 Celluloid Co	99½	98	98	—2
30 do pfd	109	107¼	107¼	
600 Cent Rib Mills	26¼	25⅜	26	+ ⅜
300 Cent Ter Sug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1400 do pfd	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
13600 Chi Nipple	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅝
100 do "B"	3	3	3	— ⅛
10 Colorado Pow	22	22	22	
31000 Colum Emer	.41	.30	.35	—.03
2220 Cox Cash Strs	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
26000 Cub Dom Sug	7	6½	7	+1
14600 Cynamel Fruit	59⅜	55½	59¼	
100 Davies Wm A	33	32	32	—3
100 D L & W Coal	84	83½	83½	— ½
300 Dort Motor	6	6	6	— ⅛
6500 Dublier C & B	6⅛	5⅜	6	+ ⅛
91400 Durant Mot	.81	.63	.71	—.10
23200 do Inc	24	18⅜	19½	—4⅜
100 Earl Mot	.75	.75	.75	
10 Edmunds & J	95	95	95	
10 Fed Lt & Trac	53½	53½	53½	+3½
900 Federal Tel	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
300 Film In Mich	6½	6½	6½	
220000 Fleisch & Co	.34	.33	.33½	— ⅛
80 Ford Mot Can	402	400	401	—1
1100 Gardner Mot	12⅜	12	12¾	
1340 Gil Saf Raz	.276	272	274	+1
12300 Glen Alden Cl	69	68	69	+1½
7100 Goodyear Tire	13	11⅞	11½	—1⅜
12700 GoodyearT pf	42¼	35	37½	+2
9500 GoodyearT p pf	86	84	85½	+6½
300 Gt West Sug	78¾	77	78⅛	—1⅞
800 Gt W Sug pf	106	105	106⅛	—2⅛
300 Griffith D W	4	4	4	+ ⅛
300 M A anna pf	102	102	102	
5500 Hayes Whl	40⅝	36½	37⅜	—3¼
1800 Heyden Chm	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
8200 Hydrox Corp	21⅜	20	21⅜	+ ⅝
100 Hydrox Cr pf	69½	69½	69½	
1400 Hudson Co pf	16	15⅛	16	+1
1000 Hud & Man	9¾	9¼	9¼	
100 Hud & Man pf	47	47	47	—1
400 Inter Shoe Mf	64¾	64⅜	64⅜	
1000 Intercon Rub	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
100 Inland Steel	47	47	47	
3200 Indus Fiber	9⅞	8⅝	8⅜	— ⅛
300 Kuppenh Co pf	94½	93⅞	94½	
400 LakeTorBt 1pf	2¼	1⅜	2¼	+1
100 Lehigh Cl Sls	90	89	89	
100 Libby-McN n	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1700 Lupton A	17⅜	16½	17	
2100 Lucey Mfg	20	13⅜	20	+6½
900 Marlin Firems	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
100 do pf	7	7	7	
6100 Mercer Motors	4	3½	3½	
9800 do V T ctf	3	2¾	3	
1700 Mesaba Iron	10⅜	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
10 Motor Wh pf	99	99	99	
800 Natl Supply C	54⅛	54¼	54⅛	— ⅛
200 Natl Leather	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2000 New Fict Pub	8¾	7	7¼	—1½
90 N Jer Zinc	173½	172	173	+1
175 N Y Tel pf	111	110¾	111	+ ⅛
100 N Y Trans	25½	25½	25½	
1000 N Y Con ctf	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	
200 Nor Am Paper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2300 Osolda Corp	13	12¾	13	+ ¾
600 Peerless Mot	77¼	75¾	77½	
600 Perfection T	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1100 Phoenix Hos	44	41⅞	44	— ¼
500 do pf	101½	100⅜	101⅛	+ ⅛
200 Plume Radio	.89	.88	.88	
200 PubSerC N J	101½	100¼	101½	— ⅛
2300 Pyrene Mfg	11	10¼	11	+1
10100 Radio	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1300 Radio pf	3⅜	3	3⅛	
1700 Reo Mot Tr	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
1600 Repetti Candy	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2200 Reyn Sp rts	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
28000 So Coal & Ir	.33	.30	.31	—.02
200 Stand G & E	19¼	19	19	
200 Stand Motors	3	3	3	— ⅛
6700 Stutz Mot	23⅜	22	22½	— ⅜
100 Swift Int	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
1710 Tech Prod	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
100 Technicol Inc	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1100 Tenn El Pow	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
100 Tenn E P 2 pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
900 Tim D Axle	11⅜	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
400 Todd Ship	58⅜	56¼	58⅜	+2⅜
7000 Triangle Film	.20	.15	.20	
400 U S Distrib	25⅛	25	25	—1
9800 U S Lt & Ht	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4900 US L&H pf	1.06	.99	1.00	+.02
3200 Un Ret Candy	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
800 U R S Can St	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
600 Un Shoe Mach	50¾	50	50¾	+ ½
4000 Wayne Coal	2½	1⅝	2	— ⅜
3000 West End Ch	.36	.36	.36	—.02
100 West Power	31½	31½	31½	
700 Will Corp 1 pf	8½	7½	7¾	—2⅜
200 Will C 1 pf ct	7½	7½	7½	—2½
200 Yale & Towne	61¼	60½	60½	+ ½

STANDARD OILS

1900 Ang-Am Oil	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
700 Atlantic Lobos	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
240 Buckeye P L	90½	89½	90½	+1
110 Contl O	160	160	160	
320 Crescent P L	44½	44	44	— ⅛
170 Cumbld P L	90¼	88	90¼	+2¼
95 Eureka P L	105	105	105	—1
115 Galena Sig O	89½	89½	89½	— ⅜
8300 Inter Pet	21¾	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅛
1600 Imper O Can	112	110½	112	+1
230 Illinois P L	169	167	168	+2½
175 Indiana P L	98	96⅝	96⅜	— ⅜
445 Magnolia Pet	164	161	164	+2
800 Nat Transit	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
50 N Y Transit	131	130	130	+1
900 Ohio Oil	77½	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
220 Prairie O & G	230	225	228	—4
560 Prairie P L	110½	108¾	109½	—2½
390 South P L	110	103	107	+3½
165 South Penn O	176	171	176	+1
10 S'west Penn	68	68	68	—3
78600 S O Ind	62⅝	60⅝	62⅛	—1½
800 S O Kansas	44	43½	43½	— ½
4800 Stan O of Ky	91¼	88½	89⅝	+ ¼
20 S O of Neb	218	218	218	
10900 Stan O of N Y	47	45¾	45¾	—1¼
20 S O of Ohio	300	298	298	—3

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
590 Swan & Finch	23½	21	23½	+2½
13200 Vacuum Oil	45⅝	44⅞	45	— ⅝

INDEPENDENT OILS

3000 Allied Oil new	.10	.06	.09	+.03
100 Am F Oil pfd	.50	.50	.50	
1000 Ark Nat Gas	8¼	8	8	+ ¼
300 Atlantic Gulf	4	3¾	3¾	
27000 Big Indian	.18	.15	.18	
2600 Boston Wyom	1⅛	1	1⅛	
9500 Carib Synd	5	4⅜	4⅜	
1000 Cardinal Pet	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
410 Cities Serv	178	177½	180	—1
1700 do "B" ots	178	177½	178½	— ⅛
2000 do pfd	68¾	67¾	68¾	— ⅛
400 Colombian Syn	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
700 Columbia Pet	.65	.65	.65	—.05
59700 Creole Synd	4¾	3⅝	4¼	— ⅛
7000 Cushing Pet	.02	.01	.02	
91000 Engineers P	.25	.18	.18	+.02
600 Equity Pet pfd	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
2000 Ertel Oil	.02	.01	.02	
32300 Fed Oil	.98	.92	.95	
1700 Fensland	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
2300 Gilliland Oil	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
49400 Glenrock Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6500 Granada Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16700 Gulf Oil	60¼	57¼	58	—1⅜
6200 Hudson Oil	.16	.13	.13	—.02
700 Harris Cons	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
200 Humble Oil	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
38000 Keystone R	.36	.32	.32	—.04
1000 Kirby Pet	3¼	2⅞	3	
5000 Lane Creek	.03	.03	.03	
5200 Latin Am Oil	.71	.65	.71	+.02
3300 Livingston Pet	.88	.80	.88	+.03
800 Lowry Oil	1¼	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
25100 Lyons Pet	.96	.94	.95	—.01
9800 Mammoth Oil	54½	51¾	54	+2½
17700 Maracaibo Oil	11⅞	9¾	11	+1⅝
7000 Maracaibo rts	.30	.25	.30	
1700 Margay Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1500 Marland Mex	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
4600 Merritt Oil	9¼	9	9¼	
500 Mex Eagle	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
69100 Mexico Oil	1⅜	.90	1⅛	+.20
100 Midwest Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	
75000 Midwest Tex	.30	.13	.25	+.13
200 Mount Gulf	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2500 Mountain Pro	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
17500 Mutual Oil	12⅜	12⅜	12½	
21000 Mutual Oil ctf	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
300 New E Fuel	43	42	42	—2
1200 N M&A Land	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
25000 Noble Oil	.28	.26	.26	.27
4000 Northw Oil	.21	.19	.19	—.21
14200 Omar Oil	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
100 Penn M F	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
13000 Penn Beav	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
1700 Pennok Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7000 Red Banks	.16	.15	.16	—.01
100 Ryan Cons	5	5	5	— ⅛
3500 Salt Creek	21	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
1000 Salt Crk Cons	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
11400 Sapulpa Ref	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	— ⅜
300 Savoy Oil	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
16600 Seab O & G	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14800 Simms Pet	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	—⅞
624000 South P & R	.13	.06	.08	+.02
13500 So States Oil	16⅛	15	16	
129800 Tex O & L	.70	.63	.70	+.01
20900 Turman Oil	1.00	.07	.99	+.01
141700 Wilcox	9⅞	7⅜	9⅝	+ 2⅜
21000 Y Oil & G	.15	.10	.10	—.04

MINING

1500 Alas B Col Met	2¼	2¼	2	
1300 Alvarado Mng	3⅜	3½	3½	
22000 Amer Com	.10	.08	.10	+ .03
100 Ang-Am Co SA	23	23	23	
95900 Ariz Globe	.39	.30	.39	+ .07
10000 Belcher Ext	.06	.05	.05	
83000 Big Ledge	.03	.02	.02	
11000 Bison Gold	.25	.25	.26	
3000 Black Hawk	.09	.09	.09	—.02
45000 Booth Min	.16	.07	.08	+.01
82000 B & M Corp	.13	.10	.10	—.03
3000 Blackwell Con	.04	.04	.04	
1000 Brougher Div	.05	.05	.05	
19400 Calaveras Min	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
9000 Caled Min	.09	.08	.09	
1000 Calumet & Jer	.12	.12	.12	
33000 Canada Cop	.03	.03	.03	+.01
208000 Candelaria M	.38	.32	.33	+.02
3200 Canario	2⅝	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
3000 Com Fraction	.05	.02	.02	
8000 Cons Ariz	.03	.03	.03	+.01
5000 Cons Cop M	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
7000 Con Nv Utah	.15	.11	.12	—.02
11100 Conti Min	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
5000 Cork Prov	.15	.14	.15	
118300 Cortez Silver	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	+ ⅛
35000 Crackerjack	.11	.06	.06	—.08
1200 Cresson Gold	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1000 Crown Res	.35	.35	.35	
8000 Dean Cons	.75	.72	.75	+.01
7000 Divide Ext	.13	.12	.12	
900 Dolores Esper	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4400 Dryden Gold	.72	.68	.69	—.03
26000 El Salvador	.04	.02	.03	
4000 Ely Cons	.05	.04	.04	—.02
265000 Emma Silver	.04	.02	.04	+.02
119000 Eur Croesus	.37	.30	.32	
1000 Forty-Nine M	.11	.11	.11	—.01
1000 Florence Sil	.40	.40	.40	
382000 Fortuna	.70	.20	.35	—.35
100 Gads Cop	.62	.62	.62	+.02
19000 Gold Blue B	.04	.02	.03	
27000 Gold Cons	.12	.08	.10	—.01
650000 Gold Deep	.24	.18	.18	—.02
50600 Gold Dev	.17	.11	.15	—.02
58000 Gold Jacket	.41	.35	.41	+.05
296500 Gold Flor	.66	.50	.63	+.10
178000 Goldfield Oro	.04	.03	.03	—.02
15000 Gold Zone	.09	.05	.09	
1000 Great Bend	.06	.06	.06	
103000 Hard Shell	.11	.06	.08	—.03
200 Heckla	8½	8½	8½	
16000 Hormill Div	.07	.06	.07	—.01
6200 Henrietta Sil	.59	.50	.56	—.04
20600 Hilltop Min	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
300 Hollinger	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
4700 Howe Sound	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
60000 Indep Lead	.37	.32	.34	—.02
10000 Iron Blos	.37	.28	.29	—.02
200 Jerome Ver D	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2000 Jim Butler	.06	.06	.06	
18000 Jumbo Exten	.10	.07	.07	—.01
400 Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
75000 Kewanas Min	.08	.04	.04	
1000 LaRose Min	.26	.26	.26	—.02
58000 Lone Star	.08	.06	.06	—.02
2000 McNamara M	.06	.06	.06	
9000 McNamara C	.060	.04	.04	—.01
35000 Marsh Min	.08	.06	.08	
1000 Mason Valley	2⅛	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
110000 Morington	.02	.01	.02	—.01
1000 Mont Tono	.08	.07	.08	
1000 Nabob Min	.04	.04	.04	—.01
70000 National Tin	.30	.21	.24	—.02
97000 New Ophir	.19	.14	.19	+.04
13000 New Sil Horn	.02	.02	.02	
200 New Cornelia	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
6000 New Dominion	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
22000 NY Porcupine	.48	.30	.33	—.17
3600 Nipissing	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
31000 Ohio Copper	.48	.37	.42	—.08
12400 Ray Her M	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
131000 Red Hills	.06	.03	.03	—.02
10000 Rex Cons	.06	.05	.06	
54000 Richmond Cop	.27	.22	.27	— .04
1000 Rochester Sil	.18	.18	.18	
49000 Sandstorm Kn	.05	.04	.04	
10000 San Toy	.05	.04	.04	—.01
93000 Silv Queen	.44	.35	.43	
67600 Silv Min Am	.35	.29	.35	+.15
18900 Silversmith	.53	.50	.50	—.03
21000 Sil Key B reor	.09	.07	.07	
9000 Silver Pick	.09	.07	.07	—.02
39000 Simon Silver	.36	.31	.33	+.02
2400 So Am P & G	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
89200 Spearhead	.12	.09	.10	—.01
59000 Stewart Min	.08	.06	.06	
27100 Success	.68	.58	.62	+.04
37000 Sutherld Dic	.11	.08	.10	+.06
2000Superstit Min	.06	.05	.06	+.03
11100 Tech Hughes	.92	.88	.91	+.04
3000 Tonop Belmt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2000 Tonop Cash B	.11	.11	.11	
22400 Tono Divide	.72	.70	.70	+.01
2900 Tonopah Ext	3⅜	3	3⅛	— ⅛
3000 Tonopah Mid	.12	.10	.12	—.01
400 Tonopah Min	3¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
1000 Tonopah Mont	.10	.10	.10	
2000 Tri-Bullion	.07	.06	.07	
200 Trinity Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
50700 Tuolumne	.55	.50	.55	+.03
8000 U S Continti	.20	.18	.18	+.01
200 United Verde	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
300 Unity Gold	3½	3½	3½	
25300 United East	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5000 Victory	.02	.02	.02	+.01
5700 West End .C	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
11000 West End Ext	.05	.03	.04	
6000 West Utah	.24	.21	.24	+.02
16000 White Caps	.06	.06	.06	+.01
1000 Wilbert	.07	.07	.07	+.02

DOMESTIC BONDS

23000 Allied Pack 6s	74⅛	71	71	—3
2000 do 8s	83	83	83	— ½
16000 Alumin 7 '25	104	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
22000 do '33	106	105⅜	106	+ ⅛
20000 Amer Cot O 6s	96¼	96	96	— ⅜
18000 Am Gas&El 6s	96⅞	96½	96½	
28000 Am Roll M 6	100¼	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
6000 Am L&T 6ww	101	101	101	+ ⅛
18000 Am RepCup 8s	88	88	88	
18000 AmT&T 6s'24	101¼	101	101⅞	
93000 Anaconda C 6	102	101½	101⅝	— ⅜
97000 do 7s '29	103⅞	103⅜	103	+ ¼
16000 An-Am O 7½	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	— ¼
100000 Armour&Co 7s	103½	105⅛	105⅛	
257000 do 5½s	96⅛	96	96	
11000 Atl G&W I 5s	52⅜	51½	52	+1
2000 Beaver Bd 8s	65	65	65	—1
14000 Beav Pr 7½s	100½	100½	100½	
7000 BethSt5½sB wi	93	93	93	
1053000 do 7s '33	106⅛	104	105⅜	+1⅜
94000 do 7s '35	103	102½	102⅜	— ⅜
3000 Boston&M 6s	92	91	92	— ⅛
23000 CanNR Eq 7s	110½	105¼	109¼	— ⅝
5000 do 5s	99¼	99	99	
25000 Can Pac 6s	101½	101	101	— ⅛
9000 Central Stl 8s	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
7000 Charcoal I 8s	94	94	94	
2000 Cit Serv 7s C	95½	93	93	
13000 Cit Serv 7s D	91½	91	91	—1¾
7000 Col Gas 5s ctf	26¼	25	26¼	+2¼
25000 C Gas Balt 5½	99½	99	99	— ⅜
19000 do 6s	102¾	102¾	102⅜	+ ⅛
8000 do 7s	106⅞	105½	106	
7000 Cons Tex 8s	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅜
3000 Cop Exp 8s'24	101	101	101	
7000 Cop Exp 8s'25	102	102	102	— ⅛
16000 Deere & C 7½	103	102⅞	103	+ ⅛
38000 Det City G 6s	101	100½	100½	— ⅜
16000 Det Ed 6 w i	101½	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
94000 Dunlp T&R 7s	96⅜	95¾	95⅞	— ⅛
18000 Galena S O 7s	104	103⅝	104	— ¼
7000 Gen Asphlt 8s	104½	103¼	103¾	—1
31000 Gr Trunk 6½s	105⅜	105½	105½	— ⅛
10000 Gulf Oil 7s	103½	103⅜	103⅛	+ ⅛
8000 Gulf Oil 5s	97	96⅞	96⅞	
17000 Hood Rub 7s	102	101¼	101¼	— ⅜
2000 Hydraulic 8s	86	86	86	
11000 Int R T 8s '22	96½	94⅝	96	— ⅛
11000 Int R T 8s ct	95½	95	95	
4000 K G & E 6s A	86	86	86	
34000 K C P & L 5s	89¾	89¼	89⅛	
39000 Kennecott C 7s	104½	104	104	— ⅛
54000 Lac Gas 7s	101	101	101	
15000 L McN&L 7s	102	101	101	— ⅜
5000 Lig Winches 7s	103⅝	103	103	— ⅛
79000 Louisv G&E 5s	90⅝	89½	89½	—1¼
23000 Manitoba 7s	98½	95	95	—2
15000 do 7s w	98½	96	96	
3000 Morris 7½s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
38000 Natl Acme 7½s	96½	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
12000 Natl Clk&S 8s	106⅜	105⅜	105⅜	— ¼
24000 Nat Leath 8s	101¾	101¾	101¾	
1000 Neb Tel 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	
44000 NY ChStL 6s B	100¼	99⅞	100	—
60000 do 6s C	100¼	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
27000 O Pow 5s B	89⅝	88	88	—1¾
27000 Penn Pw&Lt5s	90⅞	90	90⅞	+ ⅜
1800 Phil El 6s	106¼	105¼	105¼	
2000 Phil Elec	106¾	106¾	106¾	
22000 do 1950	100¾	100¾	100¾	
19000 PhPet 7½s	103	102	102⅛	
35000 Pub S C NJ 7s	104⅜	104	104⅛	— ⅛
20000 Robt Gair 7s	98⅜	98¼	98⅛	— ⅛
12000 Shawsheen 7s	104¾	104¼	104⅜	— ⅛
19000 Shef Fms 6½s	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
4000 Solvic Cie 8s	105¾	105	105¼	— ⅛
202000 S'west ET 7½s	102¾	102¼	102⅜	— ⅛
9000 SO NY 7s '26	105¾	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
2000 SO NY 7s '26	105¾	105¼	105¼	
24000 SO NY 7s '27	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	+1⅛
18000 SO NY 7s '28	107½	106⅝	107	+ ⅛
2000 SO NY 7s '29	107½	107½	107½	
20000 SO NY 7s '30	108½	108	108	
5000 SO NY 7s '31	109¼	109	109	
13000 SO NY 6½s	107⅜	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅜
3000 Sun Oil 7s	104⅜	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
12000 Swift&Co 7'31	102½	102¼	102¼	
152000 Swift&Co 5s	92½	91½	91⅝	— ⅛
100000 Tidal Osag 7s	103¼	102⅜	103¼	+ ⅛
46000 Un Oil Pr 8s	100⅞	96⅝	97⅜	—3⅛
24000 Un Ry Har 7½s	106½	104⅝	104⅝	—2⅞
31000 Vacuum O 7s	107⅛	107½	107½	
4000 Wayne Cl 8s	70⅛	70⅛	70½	

FOREIGN BONDS

142000 Argen 7s '23	100½	100⅛	100⅜	
25000 French 4s	40	40	40	
890000 Gt Berlin 4s	22	22	22	
20000 Ital Cr 5s	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
188000 Kg Neth 6s	98⅝	97⅝	98	—1
136000 Mex Gov 6s	53½	51	52⅝	+ ⅜
15000 Mex Gov 5s	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
15000 Mex Gov 3s	10½	10	10½	
1350000 Hamb 4½s	.15	.10	.15	
7000 Rep Peru 8s	98⅝	97½	98⅝	— ⅛
19000 Russian 6½s	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22000 Russ 6½ ctf	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20000 Russ 6½s	11	10	10	— ⅛
14000 Russ 5½ ctf	10½	10	10	— ⅛
131000 Swiss 5½s	103⅜	103½	103½	
118000 U S Mex 4s	37½	36	37⅜	+ ⅜

STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

Price range for week ended January 27, 1923

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net chge
10 A Decker & C	15	15	15	
10 do pf	70	70	70	—1
10 Am Radiator	80	80	80	
15 do pf	120	120	120	
15 Am Shipbldg	71	71	71	
449 Am Pub Svc pf	92	90	91	—1½
194 Am T & T	122⅝	121⅞	121⅞	
2293 Arm & Co pf	95	94	94	— ½
490 do Del	99⅞	99	99⅝	+ ⅞
685 Armour Leath	10	9⅞	9⅞	
60 do pf	87	87	87	
10 Beaver B 1st pf	17	17	17	
16860 Boone Woolen	55	50	50¼	—2½
137 Cent Ill P S pfd	88½	86⅜

CANADIANS MAY ENLARGE LEAGUE

Montreal Owner Proposes Addition of Professional Teams in Boston and New York

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 29 (Special)—At a special meeting of the National Hockey League, held here Saturday afternoon, the proposition of Tom Duggan, owner of the Montreal Arena, that the circuit be enlarged by the admittance of teams from New York and Boston was discussed at some length; but the directors decided to hold the matter over for some time in order to allow Mr. Duggan to present more detailed information regarding the situation in both these cities.

The owners of the four clubs now in the league are experiencing the most successful season in its history. With half the season completed the four teams are closely bunched, only four points separating first from last, and interest in the games is unprecedented. One of the local owners last night admitted that with five of the 12 games scheduled for Toronto still to be played, all expenses for the season have been met and that the remaining five games will be all profit on the year's operations. The average attendance is 6000 and as prices range from 90 cents to $2 the seasqn is most profitable. Similar reports are made of the situation in each of the other three cities and the owners are of the opinion that an enlargement of the circuit will not increase the enthusiasm of the supporters of the teams.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered by the owners of the four clubs to secure recruits from the amateur ranks and it was thought that there was not enough material available for two new teams. The circuit is a very compact one at present and the admittance of the Boston and New York clubs would mean heavy traveling expenses as well as a loss of considerable time to the players from their regular occupations.

The owners admitted that international professional hockey is more than a possibility; but it was believed that the time was not yet ripe for the step unless Mr. Duggan can present further information in support of his proposal. The main objections are those of traveling expenses and lack of high-class players. It was finally decided that if Mr. Duggan could show President Calder agreements with suitable rinks in Boston and New York and a list of players of N. H. L. calibre for each of the cities that a special meeting will be called to definitely decide the question. It was reported that artificial ice rinks will be available next season in both Ottawa and Montreal.

In regard to the possibility of Boston having a professional hockey team which would compete in the National Hockey League of Canada, Manager G. V. Brown of the Boston Arena, stated this morning that as yet he has not been approached with any such proposition and furthermore, he said, "I would not listen to it. There will be no professional hockey in the Boston Arena. Boston, as yet, is not ready for it."

CHICAGO EASILY WINS AT SWIMMING

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 28 (Special)—The University of Chicago had little trouble winning a dual swimming meet from the Purdue University swimmers yesterday afternoon by a score of 54 to 14. The Maroons captured seven firsts and seven seconds out of eight events, losing only the dives. In a water basketball game following the swimming meet the visiting team won 13 to 2.

T. M. Slater '25 of Purdue, gave a pretty exhibition of fancy diving in winning the event. C. V. Hedeen '23 of Chicago, plunged the length of the 60-foot pool in 25s., which is the best time made in the pool for several years. In the relay race the visiting team got the lead at the start, and although the last two men on the Purdue team cut down their advantage considerably, they had too big a handicap to overcome. R. I. Kniptash '25 of the Old Gold and Black team, pushed the Chicago swimmers hard in the 220-yard swim and 150-yard breast stroke events. P. J. Vandeventer '24, W. F. Gleason '24, D. H. Protheroe '24, and R. R. Levy '25, showed good form in winning first places. T. P. D. Fraser '23, star plunger of the Purdue team, was unable to compete in the meet.

TECH RELAY LEAVES TOMORROW

The one-mile relay team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will leave for New York tomorrow morning to compete in the annual Millrose Athletic Association games in that city. The local quartet will consist of Capt. A. D. Smith '23, G. L. Bateman '25, J. R. Tench '24, and L. A. Cusolto '25. Syracuse University, which won the intercollegiate championship in the I. A. A. A. A. indoor games last year, will be Tech's opponent. E. J. Heap '23, a sprinter, and E. E. Sanborn '23, a miler, will also compete.

NAVAL ACADEMY WINS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 27—The United States Naval Academy won at basketball here today from Georgetown University, 37 to 33, in an exciting game. The visitors had the better of the first half, leading at one time by 18 to 10, although a rally by the Midshipmen toward the close reduced the margin to 18 to 16.

SARAZEN AND HUTCHISON WIN

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 28—Eugene Sarazen, national open and professional golf champion, and Jock Hutchison, former British open champion, defeated Jack Neville of San Francisco, California amateur champion, and F. J. Wright Jr. of Los Angeles, leading amateur in the recent southern California open tournament, 7 and 6, in a 36-hole match at the Flint Ridge Country Club today.

HARVARD WINS, 28 TO 20

WORCESTER, Jan. 27—Harvard University defeated Polytechnic Institute, 28 to 20, in a hard fought and closely contested basketball game Saturday. The Tech boys made several attempts to overcome the lead Harvard obtained at the start and managed to maintain.

St. Patricks Defeat Canadiens Again

National Hockey League Leaders Lose by Score of 4 to 2

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 29 (Special)—For the second time in four days the St. Patricks defeated the leaders in the National Hockey League race when they won from Canadiens here Saturday night by 4 to 2 in the first game of the second half of the schedule. The locals were the best team, and had an edge on the play until the last 10 or 12 minutes, when they eased up on the attack and played a defensive game with a lead of four goals. The Canadiens attacked strongly, and were twice successful in scoring, once on a scrimmage in front of the local goal and the other time on a low shot from outside the defense that came through a mass of players and Roach did not see.

The winners were without Dye, the leading goal getter of the league, but used only one substitute during the game, compared to the four that the Canadiens sent in, in an effort to change the run of the play. The playing of Randall, Stuart, and Andrews featured the locals' victory, while Vezina, Boucher, and Joliat were the best for the losers. The winners again adopted a more open style of game, and nearly every attack was made by two or three men. This enabled them to penetrate the Canadiens' defense with more frequency than usual, and it was only the excellent work of Vezina that kept the locals' score down to three goals in the first two periods. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS		CANADIENS
Noble, lw		rw, Boucher, Pitre
Andrews, c		c, O. Cleghorn, Malone
Adams, Randall, rw		lw, Joliat, Berlinquette
Cameron, ld		rd, Coutu, Bell
Stuart, rd		ld, S. Cleghorn
Roach, g		g, Vezina

Score—St. Patricks 4, Canadiens 2. Goals—Stuart 2, Noble, Andrews for St. Patricks; Joliat, Boucher for Canadiens. Referee—Harvey Pulford, Ottawa. Time—Three 20-m. periods.

PITTSBURGH WINS SECOND CONTEST

Milwaukee Plays Fine Game Against Victors but Loses

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29 (Special)—The Milwaukee team of the United States Amateur Hockey Association put up a much improved game against the Pittsburgh stars Saturday night than on the previous night, but was defeated by the score of 2 goals to 1, because of the great defensive work of H. J. Drury at left defense for the locals, and the keeping of the net by R. L. Bonney. The latter undoubtedly saved the game for the locals as it was only by some phenomenal work on his part that the bombardment by M. Smith, William Boyd, and K. Jonassen went for naught. The last named was fine on defense, and as usual, Smith gave a great account of himself, easily dividing honors with Drury in his speedy rushes down the ice.

The last period was a series of thrills by all the players, and the spectators were on their feet cheering throughout the period. The puck in turn was at the gates of each net in quick succession. The period was scoreless and the game ended 2 to 1. The summary:

PITTSBURGH		MILWAUKEE
Milks, Bechard, lw		rw, Boyd
Sullivan, c		c, Smith, Levine
Darragh Fleming, rw		lw, Bogardis
Drury, McGovern, ld		rd, Buckingham, Grady
Manners, Mousseau, rd		ld, K. Jonassen
Bonney, g		g, Moore

Score—Pittsburgh 2, Milwaukee 1. Goals—Milks, Sullivan for Pittsburgh; Boyd for Milwaukee. Referee—Mitchell. Time—Three 15m. periods.

PURDUE DEFEATS MAROONS, 32 TO 23

Chicago Five Unable to Overcome 22-to-9 Handicap

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—By running up a big early lead and then playing safe, Purdue University won from University of Chicago here Saturday night, 32 to 23, in an Intercollegiate Conference basketball game. Chicago rushed Purdue, the title defender, all over the floor in the second half but was unable to overcome the 22-to-9 handicap which ended the first half.

Brilliant individual play that brought them underneath the baskets for close shots and clever follow-ups, earned a lead of 10 to 1 for the invaders before the Maroons scored a basket. Midway in the period Chicago shot three baskets in almost as many seconds and Purdue called time out to break the rally. It was an effective bit of strategy. The Old Gold and Black forged rapidly ahead on the resumption of the struggle.

PURDUE		CHICAGO
Holwerda, lf		rg, Duggan
Eversman, rf		lg, Weiss
Gullion, c		c, Yardley
Wellman, lg		rf, Dickson
Robbins, rg		lf, Barnes

Score—Purdue University 32, University of Chicago 23. Goals from floor—Robbins 5, Eversman 4, Holwerda 2, Gullion 2, for Purdue; Barnes 4, Dickson 3, Weiss 2, Yardley, for Chicago.

Goals from foul—Holwerda 6, for Purdue; Barnes 3, for Chicago. Time—Two 20-minute periods. Referee—R. E. Kearns. Umpire—J. J. Moloney.

McGOWAN BREAKS TWO RECORDS

EDMONTON, Alta, Jan. 27—Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn., professional speed skater, today established a new world's outdoor record of 3 3-5s. for the 50-yard dash from a flying start at the Edmonton winter ice carnival. McGowan failed in three attempts to lower the record of 9 2-5s. for 100 yards, established several weeks ago by Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid. His best mark for this distance was 9 3-5s. McGowan yesterday broke the world's record for a mile on a 10-lap track, negotiating the distance in 2m. 24½s.

WEST POINT IN THREE MEETS

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27—United States Military Academy defeated Colgate at basketball today, 32 to 27, in the tenth straight victory of the season for the Cadets. The West Point boxers and wrestlers met University of Toronto and the Canadians defeated the Army in the mat engagements, but lost the boxing bouts.

CLEVELAND FAILS TO TAKE LEAD

Smart Hockey Wins for Eveleth in Second Contest, 2 to 1

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION
(Western Division)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	8	4	.667
Cleveland	6	4	.600
Pittsburgh	6	4	.600
Duluth	5	4	.556
Eveleth	6	5	.545
Milwaukee	2	12	.142

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 29 (Special)—The Cleveland hockey team was prevented from taking the lead in the race for the western division honors in the United States Amateur Hockey Association here, Saturday night, when defeated by the Eveleth sextet, 2 to 1, in a hard played match.

The victory gave Eveleth an even break in the series, as Cleveland won the first contest, 3 to 0. A victory for the local team would have given it first place by half a game. The contest was almost as hard played as the opening game, Friday evening. Both teams battled strenuously from start to finish and only smart hockey gave the visitors the contest.

Eveleth took he lead in the first period after almost 10 minutes of play, when Charles Desjardien, right wing, went down the ice unassisted and made a point. In the second period Cleveland evened up matters in eight minutes when Nelson Stewart took a pass from Francis Winters and played the puck past John McTiegue, goal tender. In the third session A. Johnson of Eveleth planted the winning score into the local net on a pass from his brother, C. Johnson. After this goal was made Eveleth resorted to strategy and instead of playing an offensive game went on the defensive and played for time. It was smart hockey and worked to perfection for Cleveland only came close to tying the score on two occasions. The summary:

EVELETH		CLEVELAND
Galbraith, Armstrong, lw		rw, Cree, Holman
A. Johnson, Desjardien, c		c, Stewart, Wilkie
Desjardien, Davis, rw		lw, De Bernardi, Holman
C. Johnson, ld		rd, Winters, Jacobs
Micklin, Armstrong, rd		ld, Jamieson, Wilkie
McTiegue, g		g, Turner

Score—Eveleth 2, Cleveland 1. Goals—Desjardien, A. Johnson, for Eveleth; Stewart for Cleveland. Referee—Sproule, Toronto. Time—Three 15m. periods.

NEBRASKA WINS AT BASKETBALL

Defeats Grinnell College Five in Poorly Played Contest

GRINNELL, Ia., Jan. 28 (Special)—The University of Nebraska basketball team defeated the Grinnell College five here last night by the score of 20 to 13, with both teams playing poorly. This was Grinnell's fifth defeat in Missouri Valley Conference basketball competition and it gave Nebraska two victories out of the three games of the northern trip. During the first half the contest was even, with Grinnell leading 9 to 8 at the end of the half.

Both teams missed many shots during the first half and seemed to be unable to begin scoring. The Grinnell attack showed efficiency but failed to score through inability to make easy shots. Fred Benz '23, led the Grinnell scoring with two field goals and five free throws during the first half, while M. J. Klepser '26, and Capt. G. T. Warren '23 each obtained a basket. Nebraska rallied during the second half with Klepser and W. O. Usher '25 both scoring heavily while N. W. Whitehill '23 made the only basket for Grinnell.

For Nebraska, Usher, Klepser and Warren were the outstanding players, while Benz, Leonard Winter '25, and Whitehill were the Grinnell stars. Benz made all but two of Grinnell's points. The summary:

NEBRASKA		GRINNELL
Klepser, lf		rg, Winter
Usher, rf		lg, Whitehill
Russell, Warren, c		c, Bogs, Fearing
M. Tipton, lg		rf, Benz
Riddlesbarger, Volz, rglf, Gelvin, Critchett		

Score—University of Nebraska 20, Grinnell College 13. Goals from floor—Klepser 3, Usher 2, Warren, Riddlesbarger, for Nebraska; Benz 2, Whitehill, for Grinnell. Goals from foule—Warren 4, Usher 2, for Nebraska. Benz 7, for Grinnell. Referee—Britton of West Point.

CANADIAN GOLFERS TO MEET SATURDAY

TORONTO, Ont., Jan 29 (Special) The Royal Canadian Golf Association will celebrate its twenty-seventh birthday next Saturday when the annual meeting will be held in this city. At present there are 117 clubs in affiliation, an increase of 84 since 1915, and the membership extends from coast to coast. One of the biggest questions to be discussed will be the mode of conducting the amateur championship. Last season 32 players qualified and the play down to the championship was at 36 holes, the same as in vogue in the United States; but many of the clubs and players favor the old system of 18 holes until the semifinals are reached, when 32 holes will be played. As the open championship last season was conducted at a financial loss, the meeting will discuss the advisability of charging an admission fee at the open championship this season. If this is adopted the prize money for the open championship will be increased.

The nominating committee has proposed G. H. Lyon of this city as the president for 1923, in succession to R. C. H. Cassels, who wishes to retire after one year in office. B. L. Anderson will be re-elected secretary-treasurer. Invitations for this year's championships have been received as follows:

Amateur—Royal Ottawa and Kanawaki, Montreal.
Open—Lakeview and Mississauga, both of Toronto.
Ladies' Open—Mt. Bruno, Montreal.
Ladies' Closed—Royal, Montreal.

The Canadian professional championship will be played in the same city as the open.

PRINCETON WINS AGAIN

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 27—Princeton's hockey team defeated the Bates College sextet, 9 to 0, in the Baker Memorial rink here tonight, registering its eighth successive victory.

NATIONAL SQUASH SHOWS PROGRESS

Second and Third Round Matches Scheduled for Today for Class B Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Second and third-round matches are scheduled for today in the United States Class B squash tennis championship tournament for 1923, which started at the Harvard Club Saturday. A fine beginning was made Saturday, as at the close of the day the first round had been completed, most of the second round played off, and one player, A. M. Hyde, captain of the Harvard Club team, had reached the fourth round as the result of a default.

Easy matches and defaults by lesser known players made the path of progress easy for the leading contenders for the title. O. S. Greene, Princeton Club; H. S. Thorne, D. K. E. Club; J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, and Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, all scored easy victories, while R. C. Rand, Harvard Club; Jesse Spalding, Yale Club, and N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, profited by the non-appearance of their opponents. The closest matches of the day were between W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard Club and L. A. Coffin Jr., Columbia University Club, in which extra points were required in the first two games, and two matches in which members of the Princeton Club team, John C. Neely and R. L. Farrelly, managed to defeat G. G. Davidson, D. K. E. Club, and W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, in the final matches of the day. Davidson was within a point of victory over Neely in the second game, but the veteran saved the game and had matters somewhat easier in the third game. Farrelly also required three games before he could put out the former basketball star.

G. L. Smith, Yale Club, and R. H. George, leading player for D. K. E. Club, were not called upon to play on Saturday, but will make their appearances this afternoon. Both are in the final quarter, and will have to fight for entry into the semifinal round. The summary:

NATIONAL CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

M. Minetti, New York Athletic Club, defeated Donald Bellows, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—11, 15—8.

H. R. Burroughs, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club, 15—5, 15—12.

J. W. Ivins, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club, by default.

W. W. Taylor, D. K. E. Club, defeated S. A. Stevens, Englewood Field Club, 15—9, 15—9.

R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, defeated S. S. Walker, Yale Club, by default.

J. W. Pulleyn, Columbia University Club, defeated H. M. Turner, Yale Club, by default.

E. C. Huntington, D. K. E. Club, defeated R. L. Brown, Heights Casino, 15—7, 15—5.

Second Round

O. S. Greene, Princeton Club, defeated H. K. Jones, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—5.

Jesse Spaulding, Yale Club, defeated W. L. Brown, Englewood Field Club, by default.

K. R. Smith, Yale Club, defeated A. G. Rothwell, Columbia University Club, 15—10, 15—8.

Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, defeated R. F. DeVoe, New York Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—5.

H. S. Thorne, D. K. E. Club, defeated E. E. Paramore, Yale Club, 15—2, 15—0.

T. H. Andrews, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated F. T. Fisher, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—4.

F. B. Lund Jr., Harvard Club, defeated W. D. L. Starbuck, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 18—17.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Edward Muller, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—11.

A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated L. Prettyman, Yale Club, 18—11, 7—15, 15—10.

J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Treadwell, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—8, 15—10.

F. W. Chambers, Columbia University Club, defeated E. A. Guggenheim, Yale Club, by default.

F. M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club, defeated G. M. Sidenberg Jr., Yale Club, 15—8, 15—10.

P. E. Stevenson, Harvard Club, defeated Henry Thorne, New York Athletic Club, 15—8, 15—10.

J. C. McKibben, Princeton Club, defeated Gavin Breckinridge, Princeton Club, by default.

W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard Club, defeated L. A. Coffin Jr., Columbia University Club, 14—18, 17—14, 15—10.

N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated N. N. Rothschild, Princeton Club, by default.

W. C. Becker, D. K. E. Club, won from R. E. Wigham, Columbia University Club, by default.

J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated G. G. Davidson, D. K. E. Club, 6—15, 18—17, 15—9.

R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, defeated W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, 18—13, 9—15, 15—12.

Third Round

A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated F. W. Chambers, Columbia University Club, by default.

NORTHWESTERN WINS FROM INDIANA TEAM

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 28 (Special)—Indiana University lost its first home swimming meet in the Intercollegiate Conference to Northwestern University here last night, 43 to 25. Four first places in the seven events, with a well-balanced team winning second places, gave the Purple a decided advantage over the Crimson swimmers. Northwestern won the water basketball game, 8 to 1.

F. W. Breyer, '23, star sprint swimmer for Northwestern, was high individual point man, with a total of 15 points. Capt. H. C. Churchman '24 and J. M. Moore '25, who were expected to count high in the Crimson scoring column, failed against the scoring combination of Breyer and J. M. Paver '23, captain of the Purple tankmen.

Boston Arena
Hockey Games for Week

TUESDAY NIGHT
B. A. A. vs. Milwaukee A. C. Intergroup Game

WEDNESDAY NIGHT
Harvard Varsity vs. Milwaukee A. C.

THURSDAY NIGHT
Boston Hockey Club vs. Victorias U. S. League Game

Public Skating every morning, afternoon and evening except Tues. and Thurs. afternoons. Public Skating Sunday afternoon and evening.

BRIGGS OPPOSES SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL INQUISITION

That the Present Method Is Going to Be Succeeded by a Better One Is Indicated in Report

That the system of financial inquisition applied last year by the athletic committees of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton cannot be permanent seems to be the opinion of Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, chairman of the Harvard athletic committee, as expressed in his annual report covering the year 1921-1922, issued today. That it is going to be succeeded by a much better system is indicated when he says: "I look for the time when Harvard, Yale, and Princeton shall say to one another, 'I need know nothing more about the legitimacy of your players than is implied by your willingness that they should represent you.' Then, and not till then, shall we be sportsmen."

Dean Briggs goes into the Harvard rowing situation with considerable detail. He states that Dr. R. H. Howe, coxswain of the Harvard University crew in 1899-1901, was appointed director of rowing, and supervised on the river not only or chiefly the candidates for crews, but all students who rowed for exercise. The importance of his position may be inferred from the fact that 682 men had lockers for rowing last year.

Dean Briggs also states that not merely the university crew, but the individual who rows for exercise and pleasure, makes rowing among the most expensive of college sports. About $55,000 was spent on rowing last year. As the graduate treasurer points out, not more than 150 of the rowers could be candidates for the crews; and the money spent by the committee on the regulation of athletic sports gave opportunities for invigorating exercise to between 500 and 600 other students of all sorts. The expense is met with money derived chiefly from the sale of tickets for football, without which resource the physical training for freshmen and the sports of the students in general would be crippled.

In speaking of the maintaining of varsity teams, Dean Briggs says: "Most people who are acquainted with college athletics believe, as President Roosevelt did, both in encouraging athletics for all and in developing chosen teams of the best. They believe that these teams, far from hindering athletics for all, further it by constantly stimulating the love of manly sport. They admit that intercollegiate competition has led to misjudgment of relative values, to exaggeration and to abuse; but they would not give it up, nor are they afraid to admit that intercollegiate athletic competition has trained leaders of men."

Touching on the demand for Harvard-Yale football tickets, Dean Briggs says: "The demand for football tickets so far exceeds the limits of the Stadium that no scheme of distribution can be expected to satisfy all applicants or even to be accepted by them as just. Many persons believe that in the Harvard seats last year the obvious hostility to Harvard teams was caused by the restriction imposed on members of the university who were not graduates of the university and were supposed to be less interested in Harvard athletics than Harvard graduates. It is the purpose of the committeee to study the situation with care before the next distribution of tickets to a Yale game in the Stadium.

That some of the money taken in for athletics is to be used for the development of more playing facilities is shown when Dean Briggs says: "The very large surplus accumulated by the Harvard Athletic Association last year makes desirable a policy for expenditures and improvements covering a considerable time. The reclaiming of the unreclaimed parts of Soldiers Field is of the first importance; a swimming pool is something to hope for; various improvements in and about the Stadium will contribute to the comfort of the crowds who gather there and of those who deal with them. In all such matters the action of the committee is contingent on the approval of the president and fellows."

Well-merited praise is given to the members of the Harvard and Yale varsity football teams of 1922 when, in closing, Dean Briggs says: "I cannot end this report without comment on the Yale-Harvard football game of 1922. . . . The game of 1922 combined the intensity of football with the chivalry of tennis. Cheer leaders, bands, coaches, players vied with one another in generous treatment of their rivals. The Yale captain was deservedly cheered by the Harvard section; Yale and Harvard players helped each other up after a down; nothing finer in athletics can be asked than the spirit of this game on both sides. To those who remember the contests at Springfield the change was scarcely believable. To witness such a game was to strengthen one's faith in young men; to play in it was an honor and no insignificant part of an education.

MICHIGAN FIVE WINS WITH EASE

Defeats Ohio State University at Basketball, 49 to 25

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 28 (Special)—The University of Michigan easily defeated Ohio State University in an intercollegiate Conference basketball game here last night by a score of 49 to 25. The Buckeyes presented practically no defense and the Michigan forwards were left uncovered many times during the game.

The contest started out at a terrific pace but Ohio State was unable to keep up with the Wolverines, who soon established a safe lead. At the end of the first half Michigan was leading by a score of 29 to 15 and although several substitutes were used in the final period Ohio State was unable to cope with the swift passing game employed by the Wolverines.

W. G. Miller '23 led the Michigan team in scoring with a total of eight field goals and 11 free throws for a total of 27 points. Capt. G. C. Ely '23, and G. S. Haggerty '25, each tallied four baskets from scrimmage for Michigan.

Jacob Matusoff '25 tallied four baskets for Ohio State while J. F. Miner '24 accounted for the remaining points scored by Ohio State with two field baskets and 13 free throws out of 19 attempts. The summary:

MICHIGAN		OHIO STATE
Miller, rf		lg, Miner
Haggerty, Henderson, lf		rg, Robinson, Klein
Rice, Ely, McWood, c		c, Wilson
Paper, Kipke, rg		lf, Matusoff
Birks, Cappon, lg		rf Haid

Score—University of Michigan 49, Ohio State University 25. Goals from floor—Miller 8, Haggerty 4, Ely 4, Rice 2, Cappon, for Michigan; Matusoff 4, Miner 3, for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Miller 11, for Michigan; Miner 13, for Ohio State. Referee—Fred Young. Umpire—Hugh Ray.

ENGLAND DRAWS WITH WALES, 4-4

Saturday's Association Football Game Is First Ever Drawn Between These Countries

By Special Cable

MIDDLESBROUGH, England, Jan. 29—After appearing certain to win in the first half and subsequently appearing equally certain to lose, England's amateur association football team drew with Wales here Saturday in the second international match of the season. Each side obtained four goals, but this high scoring was not attributable to any remarkable shooting.

The English team gave a disappointing display. Its defense inspired little confidence and its forwards sacrificed much combined play to sporadic individual rushes.

The Englishmen won the toss and began operations with a strong wind at their backs. From the first whistle they seemed to hold the upper hand and the game was only a few minutes old when H. Hartley slammed the ball into the Welsh net after a clever center by Kehegan, one of the four Corinthians on the team. For some while after this England kept the ball mostly in the Welsh half of the field and rained shot after shot at or near the Welsh goal.

Suddenly Wales broke away. Play was transferred to the region of the English corner flag and thence the ball came into center. Idwal Davies pounced on it, and had the satisfaction of seeing his first-time shot rebound off the upright into the goal. England returned to the charge, but although many exciting incidents occurred almost on the Welsh goal line, could not score again before half time.

The story of the second half makes different reading. A rather fortunate shot by Edward Nattrass put England ahead and then the Welsh forwards, splendidly supported by their halfbacks, took charge of the situation. First Davies put a scorching shot between B. H. Baker's extended hand and the goal post and then Edward Jenkins, who had been working like a Trojan at center-half, gave Wales the lead following a free kick that Baker only partially cleared.

The English defense, as a whole, was temporarily overwhelmed, and a Welsh victory seemed assured, when Davies obtained his third goal. However, following further threatening play on the English half of the field, events took an unexpected turn. From a free kick the ball went to the Cambridge Blue, Harry Douthwaite. He had been playing much below his best all the afternoon, but he shot well and true on this occasion. It fell to the same player to pull the game out of the fire, for, as the match was nearing its end, he took a good center from Hartley and drove the ball into the net well out of the goalkeeper's reach. Thus came about the first drawn game ever played between England and Wales, England having won 9 out of its 10 previous matches. The summary:

ENGLAND		WALES
Hejan, lw		rw, Griffith
Hartley, ll		lr, Davies
Minter, c		c, Nichols
Douthwaite, ir		ll, Macdonald
Lucas, rw		lw, Hill
Spiller, lh		rh, Huntley
Barnie-Adshead, ch		ch, Jenkins
Nattrass, rh		lh, Thomas
Bower, lb		rb, Blew
Thompson, rb		lb, Lloyd
Baker, g		g, Williams

Score—England 4, Wales 4. Goals—Douthwaite 2, Hartley, Nattrass, for England; Davies 3, Jenkins, for Wales. Referee—W. S. Turnbull. Time—Two 45m. periods.

Orange Groves
Rose Bowers

Joys of Sunny Lands

The attractions of the midwinter season in Southern States, Southern California and the sub-tropical countries will be featured in The Christian Science Monitor on February 16.

There will be illustrated articles concerning the Ponce de Leon Exposition in St. Augustine, rose carnivals, fiestas, and other midwinter events.

To anyone contemplating a midwinter trip to sunny climes, this issue of the Monitor will be helpful in planning the tour.

Extra copies may be purchased at news stands or Christian Science reading rooms. If desired in quantities, for mailing to friends, they will be sent directly from the Publishing House to names furnished.

The Christian Science Monitor

Back Bay Station Boston, Mass.

GREAT RACE ON PACIFIC COAST

Only Four Points Separate the Three Teams in Hockey Association Standing

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts
Vancouver	12	10	24
Seattle	11	9	22
Victoria	10	9	20

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 29 (Special)—As a result of the Victoria Cougar's victory over the Saskatoon Crescents here Saturday night, 5 to 2, and the failure of the Seattle Metropolitans to win their fourth straight game on the Prairies Friday, the Pacific Coast Hockey Association will begin the last lap of its present season this week, with the three teams grouped closely together and fighting desperately for leadership. Vancouver at the top of the league standing now with 12 victories is but two games ahead of Victoria at the bottom with Seattle between and a game below the leaders. As Victoria has played three less games than Vancouver the margin between the two teams is negligible.

Victoria's recovery Saturday after two straight defeats, the halt of Seattle's winning streak in Regina Friday, and the spectacular performances of Vancouver in recent games, all foreshadow a terrific battle for the coast championship. The last week in the coast league has been a good one for Vancouver and Seattle, and a rather unsatisfactory one for Victoria. The Maroons defeated the Cougars both in Vancouver and in Seattle, and only their win over Saskatoon Saturday saved Victoria from a very serious setback.

While Vancouver was thus edging ahead on the coast, Seattle was concluding a whirlwind tour of the Prairies, winning three straight games in Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon, and gathering in six points. They defeated Calgary 4 to 3, Edmonton 3 to 2, and Saskatoon 4 to 1. They had hoped to make it four straight, but they were stopped by Regina Friday, by 6 goals to 2—one of the worst defeats Seattle has experienced this year. All these inter-league games have been battles between the skill and teamwork of the coast players, and the rugged hard checking of the Prairie men.

PRAIRIE HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts.
Regina	10	0	5	20
Edmonton	8	1	6	17
Calgary	5	0	8	10
Saskatoon	3	1	9	7

Regina's spectacular winning streak and victory over Seattle last week seemed to make it as a certain contender for the Prairie championship and the right to meet the Coast champions to decide which western team will meet the National Hockey League winners for world honors. Calgary's 6-to-3 victory over Edmonton in Calgary Friday prevented the Edmonton team from drawing almost even with Regina, and indicated a considerable improvement in Calgary's form. Saskatoon, after losing to Seattle, is still far down the line.

GREAT RACE ON IN THE CLASS B SERIES

MASSACHUSETTS INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS (Class B)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Lincoln's Inn Society	21	8	.700
Union Boat Club	20	10	.667
Harvard Club	20	10	.667
Harvard	19	11	.633
Neighborhood Club	18	12	.600
Tennis and Racquet	14	16	.467
Boston A. A.	10	25	.285
Newton Center S. T. C.	22	26	.267
Milton Club	9	26	.257

With the final matches of the Massachusetts Interclub Squash Tennis Association championship Class B competition only two weeks away, the race for the title is today a most interesting one, as Lincoln's Inn Society is leading the standing by one match over Union Boat Club, 1922 champions, and Harvard Club, which are tied for second place. Even Harvard University, which is in fourth position, is not yet out of the race for the title.

Lincoln's Inn Society moved up into first place Saturday by winning three of the five matches played with Union B. C. This result was somewhat of a surprise. Harvard Club closed in on Union by winning four of the five matches played against the Neighborhood Club. Tennis and Racquet gave Boston A. A. a surprising setback by taking four of its five matches, while Milton Club defeated Newton Center Squash Tennis Club by a similar score.

HAGEN WINS TEXAS OPEN

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 28—W. C. Hagen, American holder of the British open championship, won the Texas open golf championship here today when William Mehlhorn, Shreveport, La., who tied with Hagen yesterday for the title with a 279 for the 72 holes medal play, took a 6 on the eighteenth hole, losing to Hagen by one stroke. More than 10,000 persons were in the gallery following the players over the municipal links in the play-off here today. Hagen shot a 72 today for the 18 holes with Mehlhorn shooting a 73.

OXFORD TO ENTER RACE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 — Announcement was made tonight that Oxford University, England, will send a two-mile relay team to the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival in April. Cambridge University had also been invited to the meet, but was unable to accept. The makeup of the Oxford team is not known here. In 1920 a combined Oxford-Cambridge team competed on Franklin Field and won the two-mile relay race in the world record time of 7m. 50 3-5s.

MERCERSBURG WINS TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27—Mercersburg Academy today won the national interscholastic swimming meet at the University of Pennsylvania, scoring 22½ points. Two meet records were broken. In winning the 200-yard relay race Mercersburg lowered the record of 1m. 46 2-5s., made by Erie High last year, to 1m. 44 2-5s. Richard Howell of Hyde Park won the 220-yard race in 2m. 28s. The former record was 2m. 32 2-5s.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS 15 TO 10

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27—University of Pennsylvania opened its intercollegiate wrestling season today with a victory over Princeton on the local mats, 15 to 10. The red and blue won five of the seven bouts.

England Trying Out New Financing Plan

New York, Jan. 29

A NEW plan for financing preparation and organization of an Olympic team is being tried out in England, according to information reaching athletic officials here.

Each town of more than 5000 population has been invited to subscribe funds in proportion to its size, the total amount being established by the National Olympic Committee. London, it is reported, already has contributed $2000.

Boston Teams Win Two Easy Contests

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (Eastern Division)

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston A. A.	4	0	1.000
St. Nicholas A. C.	3	2	.600
Westminster H. C.	2	2	.500
Victorias	1	4	.500
Boston H. C.	2	4	.333
Canadian Club	0	3	.000

In a doubleheader between four teams in the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association at the Boston Arena, Saturday night, the Boston Athletic Association had little difficulty defeating the St. Nicholas Hockey Club in the initial contest, 6 to 0; while the second game ended in favor of the Boston Hockey Club against the Canadian Club, 3 to 1.

The Boston Athletic Association strengthened its hold on first place in the eastern standing and displayed such superiority over the visiting team as to make it appear the likely champion this season of this group. At all times throughout the contest Boston Athletic Association maintained the stronger team even with three of its players off the ice for more than a minute. The visitors were unable to take any advantage of the situation and were, instead, on the defense. The summary:

B. A. A.		ST. NICHOLAS
Small, Rice, Ellis	lw	Wierwith, Cushman
Geran, Enright, Cox	c	Buntin Hall
McCarthy, Reycroft	rw	Townsend, Henriques
Campbell	ld	Walker
Smith, Rice	rd	Von Bernuth, Baldwin
La Croix	g	Holmes

Score—Boston Athletic Association 6, St. Nicholas Hockey Club 0. Goals—Smith 3, Geran, Rice, McCarthy for Boston. Referees—Gerald Wiggett and John McGrath. Time—Three 15 minute periods.

The Boston Hockey Club was successful in downing the Canadian Club in the second contest as the latter played a defense game for the first two periods. In the last session, although it kept the puck in local territory a good part of the time, it never seriously looked able to overcome the two-point lead of the B. H. C. Time and again the visitors lifted long shots at the Boston net, but passed L. A. Langley only once successfully. The summary:

BOSTON H. C.		CANADIAN CLUB
Scott, Marshall, Hutchinson	lw	Smith
	c	Conway, Harrison, Suckling
Percy, Scott	rw	Duncan
Stubbs	ld	Fisher
Bright, Morton	rd	McPherson
Langley, Gorham	g	Lewis

Score—Boston Hockey Club 3, Canadian Hockey Club 1. Goals—Percy, Bright, Hutchinson for Boston; Smith for Canadians. Referees—Gerald Wiggett and John McGrath. Time—Three 15 minute periods.

PRINCETON DIVIDES WITH YALE TEAMS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29—Princeton and Yale universities divided the honors in their Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship swimming and water-polo competitions here Saturday, the former winning the water-polo game, 46 to 17, while the latter won the swimming meet, 41 to 21.

Despite the fact that Princeton swimmers broke two Yale tank records they could not capture the team honors from the champions. L. A. Draper, Princeton '25, lowered the 150-yard backstroke record to 1m. 58s., and N. S. Haselton, Princeton '25 lowered the 440-yard record to 5m. 39s. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by W. L. Jelliffe, Yale; R. J. Sullivan, Yale, second; Capt. W. S. Fowers, Princeton, third. Time—25 1-5s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by W. D. Banks, Yale; W. L. Jelliffe, Yale, second; N. S. Haselton, Princeton, third. Time—55 4-5s.

440-Yard Swim—Won by N. S. Haselton, Princeton; H. R. Marshall, Yale, second; L. R. Stoddard, Yale, third. Time—5m. 39s (New pool record).

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by L. A. Draper, Princeton; J. J. Lincoln, Yale, second; T. H. Lydgate, Princeton, third. Time—1m. 58s. (new pool record).

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. C. Bench, Yale; M. D. Hardin, Princeton, second; W. G. Wiegand, Princeton, third. Time—3m. 11-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by C. C. Moser, Princeton; B. L. Prime, Yale, second; Revell McCallum, Yale, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (W. D. Banks, R. C. Colgate, C. M. Stewart, W. L. Jelliffe). Time—1m. 43s.

N. E. CONFERENCE MAY BE DRAWN UP SOON

Representatives from Amherst College, Clark University, Northeastern University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who met in Cambridge under the auspices of Tech to discuss the formation of a New England soccer league, decided to abandon the original plan of a league with a central body of control and form a New England conference instead. No definite action was taken because of the absence of delegates from Dartmouth College, Williams College, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Another meeting, to take place in Worcester, Mass., on March 3, either at Clark or W. P. I., was decided upon.

The sentiment of the meeting at Technology, expressed in the form of a resolution which is to be sent to each of the colleges concerned, was "that there should be a New England intercollegiate soccer conference, the object of which should be to simplify arrangements and schedules, curtail expenses, and promote successful handling of the sport by means of one or two conferences each year of managers or other representatives of the colleges mentioned."

BIG CREW SQUAD AT SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 27—Three hundred and fifty students of Syracuse University tonight responded to Coach J. T. Ten Eyck's call for crew candidates.

OTTAWA WINS IN OVERTIME GAME

Defeats Hamilton and Moves Back Into First Place in Hockey Standing

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Ottawa	7	1	5	15
Canadiens	6	2	5	14
St. Patricks	6	1	6	13
Hamilton	5	0	8	10

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 29 (Special)—After securing a four-goal lead in the first period the Hamilton Tigers adopted a defensive style against the Ottawa Senators in Saturday night's National Hockey League game here and before they could stop the assault of the visiting attackers, they were on the small end of a five-to-four score. The count was tied a few minutes from the end of the third period, but Broadbent scored the winning goal for Ottawa after 16 minutes' overtime. The victory was the first that Ottawa has secured here this season. The St. Patricks' victory over Canadiens in Toronto puts the Senators back in the lead.

Both teams were weakened a little, Ottawa being without the services of Nighbor at centre while Prodgers and Arbour were not in shape to participate in such a hard struggle. This left practically the whole of the locals' offensive burden on Wilson, Bouchard and Roach, and they completely outplayed the visitors in the first period, but were unable to adapt themselves to a defensive style in the second period when instructed to, and Ottawa swept in two and three abreast and bombarded Forbes.

The local forward line had more speed in the opening period and their back-checking kept Ottawa at long range, and the local defense had a comparatively easy time. As soon as the visitors saw the style of the locals at the start of the second period they began a strong attack and within six minutes had scored three goals. Both teams failed to score for the remainder of this period, but Ottawa went into the lead with two goals in the first 12 minutes of the final period. The locals evened it up with two minutes to go, but Ottawa was able to stand the hard playing better and the locals gradually weakened owing to the lack of substitutes. The summary:

OTTAWA		HAMILTON
Dennenay	lw	Bouchard
Clancy, Darragh	c	Wilson, Arbour
Broadbent, Helman	rw	Roach, Prodger
Boucher	ld	Corbeau
Gerard	rd	Reise, Mummery
Benedict	g	Forbes

Score—Ottawa 6, Hamilton 5. Goals—Gerard 2, Boucher 2, Darragh, Broadbent, for Ottawa; Wilson 2, Roach, Bourchard, Corbeau, for Hamilton. Referee—L. Marsh, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 16m. overtime.

OHIO STATE MATMEN VICTORIOUS AGAIN

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 28 (Special)—Ohio State won its third consecutive Intercollegiate Conference wrestling victory yesterday by defeating Purdue University, 23½ to 7½. Purdue's only win was a fall scored by R. H. Turner '24, Purdue, 115-pounder, over B. N. Cryder '23. Turner pinned Cryder with a crotch and half-nelson hold in the second extra period. The men kept on their feet for the regulation 12 minutes. Cryder had a slight advantage in the first overtime period.

The Old Gold and Black's other point was scored in a draw between G. A. Hall '23, Ohio State; and A. E. Borden, Purdue, neither man having sufficient advantage for a decision. Capt. P. F. Martter '23, Ohio State, threw E. R. Dye '23, Purdue, when the match was all but four seconds gone, with a top scissors and a half-nelson. The Buckeyes had the advantage most of the time.

McGILL IS DEFEATED IN SENIOR HOCKEY

SENIOR INTECOLLEGIATE HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Pts
Toronto	3	0	6
Queen's	2	1	4
McGill	1	2	3
Montreal	0	3	0

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 29 (Special)—Queen's University has practically eliminated McGill University from the Intercollegiate Senior Hockey Championship quest. Queen's defeated the Montreal team by 2 goals to 1 in the opening game of the intercollegiate season here Saturday. All three goals were secured in the first 20 minutes, and in the remaining two periods the attackers found great difficulty in penetrating the opposing defenses, and even when they did the two goal tenders, Quinn and Morris, were unbeatable. Toward the end of the game the locals decided to confine their efforts to protecting their one-goal lead, and they presented a four-man defense in front of Quinn that kept the losers shooting from long range, and their efforts to score were easily handled by the local goalie.

The game was not productive of good hockey, as both teams depended almost entirely upon individual efforts, and these were generally broken up when they reached the outer lines of the defense. Several times, however, the attackers managed to work through the defense, and on three of these occasions he was successful. As a result of the style of play adopted by both teams play ranged up and down the ice from defense to defense, but it became so monotonous that the game became uninteresting. The summary:

QUEEN'S		McGILL
Gibson, Campbell	lw	
	rw	Flanagan, Munro
Boucher, Bond	c	Morrison
Brown, rw	lw	McNaughton, Lynch
Smith, ld	rd	Dempsey
McDonald, rd	ld	McGerrigle
Quinn, g	g	Morris

Score—Queen's University 2, McGill University 1. Goals—Gibson 2 for Queen's; McNaughton for McGill. Referee—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20-m. periods.

MISS LOUGHRAN AND GREEN WIN

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 28—Miss Beatrice Loughran of New York won the trophy for school figures for women and J. B. Green of Bronxville won the men's trophy in the annual figure skating competition at Lake Placid Club yesterday.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 12

THERE was a remarkable incident at a meeting an evening or two since of the Fidelity Lodge, Leeds, when there was rejoicing over the accomplishment of 50 years in Masonry of two of its members—Dr. Dobson and J. Glover. For the purposes of the ceremony the minutes of the lodge 50 years ago were searched, and it was thereupon discovered that the Master of that day had omitted to sign the record. But that neglectful Master happened also to be present. Accordingly, exactly 50 years afterwards to the very day of the week, as well as to the day of the month, the minutes were read, approved, and duly signed by the Master who had left the duty unfulfilled for half a century.

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In the course of his address to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which met a few days ago, the Deputy Grand Master, Claude Cane, commenting on the state of the country, said it was their bounden duty, not as an organization—for they were forbidden to act as a political organization, but as individuals, to be good citizens and to support the Government under which they lived so long as the Government protected them. That applied both in Southern as well as in Northern Ireland, where there was a different government. It was significant that there was no division of government among the Freemasons, for there was one common heritage—the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The reports from the northern Masonic provinces were very encouraging. Nineteen new lodges had been established during the year, nearly all in the province of Antrim and Down, and the reports generally were very satisfactory and enthusiastic as to the progress of Masonry.

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Southampton Freemasons contemplate building a new temple which will afford the additional accommodation which is greatly needed owing to the increased membership of the craft. A new temple is to be erected at Crawfordsburn on a piece of land which has been let at a merely nominal rent by the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

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During the past year the Grand Lodge of Scotland has been increased by 14,417 new members and 87 grants have been made from the benevolent fund, amounting to £1862. The sum of £3567 has been paid to annuitants during the past year and since the formation of the annuity fund in 1889, the sum of £70,000 has been dispensed in that direction.

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At the annual festival of Greenock St. John's Lodge, No. 175, an interesting item consisted in the report of the deputation which had waited on Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, the provincial Grand Master, on the previous day. It was represented to Sir Hugh that on Jan. 4, 1823, his grandfather, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, provincial Grand Master, had been similarly approached by a deputation from Greenough Kilwinning Lodge, No. 11, to congratulate him upon his appointment as lord lieutenant of the County of Renfrew and that on the same day Lodge Greenock St. John had also communicated their congratulations and that the two lodges had afterward met in a fraternal manner to celebrate the happy occasion. Thus an event of importance in the house of Ardgowan, which had taken place exactly 100 years before was repeated by the deputation which conveyed a similar compliment and similar good wishes to Sir Hugh upon his elevation to the same high office by his sovereign. The coincidence of two members of the respected family holding the offices of lord lieutenant and provincial Grand Master with the period of a century between the events was remarkable and was commented upon by several of the office bearers present.

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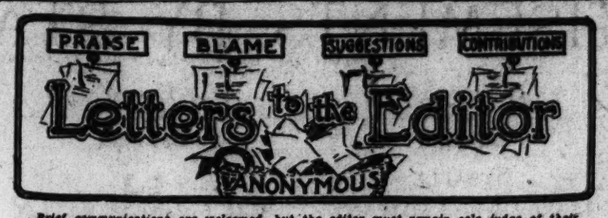
Glasgow has a lodge which can certainly and with justice lay claim to the use of that much abused term "unique." The Gael Lodge, which meets in the city of St. Mungo, is the only lodge in the world, which conducts its proceedings in the Gaelic language, which has been its rule since its formation 45 years ago.



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Musical Festivals in Canada

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I be permitted to amplify a statement appearing in your columns in the issue of Jan. 9. In the course of a short article headed "Toronto Festival Plans" your correspondent says: "Festivals have been an annual event in the western provinces ever since the war." When a resident of Manitoba and Alberta, however, I have attended many such festivals, dating back at least 10 years or more before the war. The Alberta Musical Festival, which is held annually each spring, has been successfully conducted in the leading cities of the Province for many years past. For close on 15 years in Winnipeg, Man., the yearly spring festival has brought to that city Emil Oberhoffer as conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, and the series of six concerts given annually by this delightful body of musicians was always largely attended. The west has always been keenly appreciative of the best in music, which it has enjoyed and patronized for many years longer than would appear from what your correspondent says.

M. M. B.

West Newton, Mass.,
Jan. 23, 1923.

Implanting Love of the Beautiful

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Among those who have realized the depth of early impressions on the mind and most vigorously sought to profit thereby have been teachers.

The love of the beautiful, among other qualities that take root in comparative infancy, seems to be developed by agencies not entirely explained by our investigating psycho-analysts. But there is no mystery in the fact that the idealization of nature in particular is largely traceable to the effect of pictures seen in childhood. A boy or girl growing up amid fine works of art, paintings that faithfully reproduce nature at its best, etchings and prints and books that teach in the subtle realm of entertainment that the visible wonders of creation are to be admired, is likely to develop a tenderness of which the finest type of courage is born.

The home of bare walls or hung with distorted shapes imitative of nature is not the best environment for a child.

G. C. TURNER.

Forest Hills, N. Y.
Jan. 23, 1923.

C. C. Peabody Retains His Racquets Title

C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, today retained his title as champion of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, when he defeated R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, in three straight, well-played games, 18—13, 15—12, 15—6, at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Peabody entered the final round by defeating W. P. Dixon '25, Harvard University, Saturday, in a semi-final round encounter, winning in straight games, 15—9, 15—11, 15—11. Powers won his semi-final round match Saturday from R. C. Cooke, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, in three straight games. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, defeated W. P. Dixon, Harvard University, 15—9, 15—11, 15—11.

R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, defeated R. C. Cooke, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, 15—5, 15—11, 15—8.

Final Round

C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, defeated R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, 18—13, 15—12, 15—6.

IOWA STATE MATMEN DEFEAT NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28 (Special)—Iowa State College defeated the University of Nebraska wrestlers here, 14 to 11, in a Western Wrestling, Gymnastic, and Fencing Association meet here last night. Nebraska lost four matches and won three.

The match kept the crowd of 1000 most interested was between Capt. S. A. Troutman '23, Nebraska, and M. W. Smith '23, Iowa State, in the 175-pound class. Troutman, who won the Western Association meet in his class last year, pinned Smith to the mat in 4m. 30s., with a bar arm and half-Nelson.

The last match between Dale Renner '23 and Joseph Greer '25 of Iowa State in the heavyweight class was forced into two extra three-minute periods when Renner was given the decision. The summary:

115-Pound Class—Hale Dickerson, Iowa State, defeated Rupert Probst, Nebraska, by decision.

125-Pound Class—Alfred Loucks, Iowa State, defeated J. H. Kellogg of Nebraska by a fall.

135-Pound Class—H. H. Bowen, Iowa State, defeated C. A. Isaucson, Nebraska, by decision.

145-Pound Class—C. F. Shepherd, Iowa State, defeated J. C. Pickwell, Nebraska, by decision.

158-Pound Class—F. K. Reed, Nebraska, defeated W. W. Carrithers, Iowa State, by decision.

175-Pound Class—S. A. Troutman, Nebraska, defeated M. W. Smith, by fall.

Heavyweight Class—Dale Renner, Nebraska, defeated Joseph Greer, Iowa State, by decision.

IOWA QUINTET WINS FROM NORTHWESTERN

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 28 (Special)—After a week of listless practice University of Iowa took a hard-fought game from Northwestern University here last night by a score of 29 to 22. Iowa scored first, but almost immediately Northwestern tied the score. Throughout the period neither team had a decided advantage. The half ended with a score of 11 to 11.

IOWA		NORTHWESTERN
Janse, lf	rg	McKenzie
Laude, rf	lg	Patterson
Burgitt, c	c	Holmes
Hicks, lg	rf	Franzen
Funk, rg	lf	Steegman, Blythe

Score—University of Iowa 29, Northwestern University 23. Goals from floor—Funk 4, Burgitt 2, Janse, Laude, Hicks for Iowa; McKenzie 4, Patterson 2, Holmes 2, Blythe for Northwestern. Goals from Foul—Funk 11, for Iowa; McKenzie 4, for Northwestern. Referee—Frank Birch. Umpire—H. G. Hedges. Time 20-minute periods.

WESLEYAN BEATS TECHNOLOGY

Wesleyan defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 23 to 21, Saturday night in basketball at the new Technology gymnasium. The visitors showed better passing and superior team play throughout, but at no time led by more than four points.

MISS RYAN WINS AT CANNES

CANNES, France, Jan. 27—In the finals of the women's singles in the tennis tournament here today Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California defeated Mrs. O'Neill of Great Britain, 6—0, 6—0. In the mixed doubles Miss Ryan and Lord Rocksavage defeated Mrs. O'Neill and F. T. Hunter.

McLEAN BREAKS RECORD

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27—Robert McLean, of Chicago, professional, broke the world's record for skating 75 yards here this afternoon, going the distance in 7 4-5s. The trial was against time.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Jan. 27—Results of league football games played today were as follows:

English League, First Division—Manchester City 0, Arsenal 0; Aston Villa 4, Nottingham Forest 0; West Bromwich Albion 1, Birmingham 0; Cardiff City 5, Blackburn Rovers 0; Sheffield United 2, Bolton Wanderers 2; Preston North End 3, Burnley 1; Stoke 4, Everton 1; Huddersfield Town 0, Sunderland 1; Newcastle 0, Chelsea 0; Liverpool 2, Middlesbrough 0; Tottenham Hotspurs 3, Oldham Athletics 0.

Second Division—Blackpool 0, Barnsley 1; Bury 4, The Wednesday 0; Clapton O. 4, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1; Crystal Palace 1, Southampton 0; Fulham 3, Derby County 1; Hull City 0, Bradford City 0; Leeds United 0, Manchester United 1; Notts County 1, Leicester County 0; Rotherham County 2, Stockport County 1; South Shields 0, Coventry City 0; Westham United 0, Portvale 0.

Scottish League, First Division—Alloa 2, Albion 0.

Americans Win in Canadian Racquets

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 28—American players again hold the racquets championships of Canada, Jay Gould of New York, who represented the Philadelphia Racquets Club, winning the singles, and paired with L. D. Irving, New York, winning the doubles title in the international tournament which closed Saturday night.

In the final matches Gould defeated A. S. Cassils of Montreal, 3 games to 1, and Gould and Irving defeated G. R. Fearing and A. S. McKean, both of Boston, 3 matches to 1.

The singles championship was held by C. C. Pell, New York, and the doubles title by Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York, who did not defend them.

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FIRST-CLASS grocery clerk; have had 16 years' experience. Phone Englewood 4791, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AS head waitress, charge of tea room or assistant steward by a competent young American woman; references furnished in regard to character and ability. Box H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position as saleswoman in any department of women's or misses' wearing apparel; have had experience as assistant buyer; or clerical work. Address C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EFFICIENT and thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and typist wishes position; highest references; location not important. Box J-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

CAPABLE young woman wishes position of responsibility in small office; can dictate or write good letters and figure accurately. MRS. JONES, Tel. Dorchester 2104, Chicago.

WOMAN experienced in selling and advertising agency contact work would like to locate in Chicago. C-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Building, Chicago.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

LOFGRENIZED CLOTHES
EXPRESS INDIVIDUALITY
Tailors to men and women.
2253-2255 Adeline St., Berkeley

"SEND A PHOTOGRAPH"
McCullagh
Berk. 8143 2039 Shattuck

The Misses' Shop
2025 Shattuck Avenue "Where the Key Stops"
An Exclusive Assortment of
DRESSES, GOWNS, COATS, WRAPS.
Unusual Values and Unusual Quality.

WESTERN
VAN & STORAGE CO
Large Auto Furniture Vans
Baggage, Piano and Furniture moved by experienced men
PACKING—STORING—SHIPPING
1511 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley. Tel. Berk. 3090

WATSON STUDIO
2236 Telegraph Avenue
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHS
CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPE AND MARINE VIEWS

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of
WOMAN'S APPAREL
2165 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley

HINK'S
DRY GOODS
One of Berkeley's Largest Stores
J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.

JOSEPH McKEOWN
2011 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley
Art Dealer, Frame Maker, Furniture and Antiques.

Phone 3016
THE IVY SHOPPE
Ladies'—Children's—Infant's Wear
ART NEEDLEWORK—NOTIONS
2910-12 College Avenue at Russell Street

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for You
SHATTUCK AVE. AT KITTREDGE ST. BERKELEY

College Hardware Company
Household Goods and Electric Appliances
Tools, Cutlery and Paints
2311 Telegraph Avenue. Tel. Berkeley 4308.

COSY CAFETERIA
MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Durant Above Telegraph

VARSITY CANDY SHOP
FINE CANDIES, FROZEN DELICACIES
Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way

Salads Sandwiches SPECIALTY FOOD SHOP Short Orders Fountain Service
2200-2210 TELEGRAPH AVENUE

HARMS & MORSE, Inc.
STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS
Kodaks and Finishing our specialty
2163 Shattuck Ave., opp. First National Bank
Berk. 1089

HEMSTITCHING AND PLEATING
The Mode Art
Phone Berkeley 7804. Telegraph Ave., Cor. Haste

H. RINGHOLM
Phone Berkeley 451 Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors to Men and Women
2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

A. S. BRASFIELD
HABERDASHER
Phone Berkeley 4215 2245 Telegraph Ave.

Whitney & Whitney
Phone Berkeley 687
Fuel Merchants & Agents for MONARCH COAL
Daily East Bay deliveries

SILL'S S. J. SILL & CO.
House of Quality
Groceries, Delicacies, Fruits and Vegetables—Hardware. 2189 University Avenue. Phone Berk. 6204. Delicatessen. Try our home-made cake.

FRANKLIN'S DELICATESSEN
2334 Shattuck Avenue
Specializing in FINE SALADS, DRESSINGS, HOME MADE CAKES AND PASTRIES.
Steam table service, where high quality food may be had hot, ready to serve.

Sayers
DRY GOODS
2215 SHATTUCK
at Kittredge
Berkeley's Fast Growing Store

TUPPER & REED
Victrolas—Sonoras—Grafonolas.
Sheet Music—Records.
Shattuck Ave. at T. & D. Corner

THE WALLACE MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
2263 Shattuck Avenue. Opposite Public Library

MARINELLO SHOP
(Certified)
MRS. J. R. THREN, Prop.
Permanent Waving and Marcelling
2223 Telegraph Avenue Phone Berk. 3292

ORIENTAL RUGS
M. Y. PARNAY
2441 Bancroft Way Phone Berkeley 2400

Berkeley (Continued)

Huston Bros.
EXCLUSIVE SHOES
Hotel Whitecotton Bldg., Berkeley, Cal.
SHOES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Phone Berkeley 460

F. L. Butterfield
2169 SHATTUCK AVE.
THE STOVE AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE
Stoves, Ranges, Hardware
Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Garden Tools and Seeds, Paints and Oils.

RADSTON'S
2225 Shattuck Ave.
Books, Stationery and Engraving

ROCHESTER ELECTRIC COMPANY
Edison Mazda Lamps
COMPLETE ELECTRICAL SERVICE
2184 University Ave.

BATTERY SERVICE
All Makes of Batteries
Repaired—Recharged—Rebuilt
STORAGE — SUPPLIES — REPAIRS
DANA'S GARAGE
Telegraph & Blake
Luthy Batteries 2 Years' Guarantee Phone Ber. 8468

Herbert Jones
Men's Wear That Men Like
Shattuck at Allston

Mercantile Trust Company of California
(Since 1857)
Head Office: San Francisco
Four Branches in Berkeley
Resources over $100,000,000.00

WHITE MUSIC CO.
PHONOGRAPHS — RECORDS
2024 Shattuck Ave.
BERKELEY - - CALIFORNIA
Brunswicks—Sonoras—Victrolas

THE VOGUE SHOP
3265 Adeline Street Tel. Pied 6983-J
Millinery Designing
Hemstitching Dressmaking
Buttons made from your own material
SKIRTS PLEATED. $1.00

Always the Latest and Best Furnishings for Men
McNEILL & BABCOCK
Successors to E. L. McNeill
2021 Shattuck Avenue
BERKELEY, CALIF.

MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street BERKELEY
Delivery in Oakland. Berkeley. Richmond

Fresno

We Respectfully Invite Your Account
FIDELITY BRANCH
PACIFIC-SOUTHWEST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Aggregate Resources Over $204,000,000
Mariposa at Broadway, FRESNO, CAL.

Bart Harvey
Outfitters to Men & Boys
CLOTHIER
COR. J AND TULARE ST

The Wonder
Women's Apparel—Exclusively
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

DEPENDABLE AUTO REPAIRING
THEW & PITTMAN
Phone 5719 1600 H Street
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

LEWIS LIGHT HOUSE
Lewis Electric Company
Lewis Light House will guide you to a safe port for anything electrical.
1917 Fresno Street Phone 588-J

FRED W. HOGG HIGH CLASS MILLINERY BARGAIN PRICES
2006 Fresno Street
(Down Stairs)
Also Operating Einstein's Millinery Department

Bagley's Bootery
SMART SHOES FOR WOMEN
Fresno, California

FRESNO AGRICULTURAL WORKS
SPECIAL LINE
ORCHARD AND VINEYARD TOOLS
Motors, Pumps and Engines
2222 Tulare Street Phones 306 and 4740

Griffith-McKenzie Bldg. Barber Shop
T. E. RUSSELL, Prop. A. W. HORN, Mgr.
Entrance through lobby left of elevator.
Telephone 686 FRESNO, CALIF.

R. S. CROWL PRINTING CO.
DEPENDABLE PRINTERS
2308 Tulare Street Telephone 2553

Oakland

STRABLE HARDWOOD COMPANY
VENEERED PANELS
HARDWOOD LUMBER
WALLBOARD
HARDWOOD FLOORING
OAKLAND

ANTLERS GARAGE
A Home for Your Car
A. C. FAW
1531-35-39 Harrison Street
PHONE LAKESIDE 1773

Cozzens-Ball, Inc.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
Ford and Lincoln cars
4800 San Pablo Ave.-Pied.416
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Colonial Cafeteria
Continuous Service
422-428 Fourteenth Street
Between Broadway and Franklin
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Capwells
CLAY, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STS.
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
A reliable store of good service. Always the latest and best merchandise at moderate prices.

J. W. Drew W. H. MacNaughton, Jr. Wm. W. Leon Geo. A. Shepherd
Drew Furniture Co.
16th and Jefferson Sts. Lakeside 2366.
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs. Custom Made Over-stuffed Furniture, and Reupholstering.
Will call at your home with samples. Estimates Furnished

Clean Cleaners
CLOTHES CLEAN CLEAN
OUR SPECIAL MILL FINISH RENEWS THE LIFE OF YOUR SUIT
2044 Telegraph Ave. Phone Oakland 356

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
917 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.

"Your White Servant"
Excelsior Laundry Co.
Telephone Oakland 649
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

EXCLUSIVE HOMES and FARM LANDS
GLENN B. DERBYSHIRE
REALTOR
307 Syndicate Bldg. Phone Lakeside 141

Crystal Laundry Co.
Phone Lakeside 541
2307 CHESTNUT ST. OAKLAND, CAL.

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of
WOMAN'S APPAREL
1538 Broadway
Oakland

BEN H. McNUTT
A MAN'S STORE
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings
Cor. 13th and Broadway Oakland

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
in your MEAT supply with our cash and carry system.
CARSTEN E. SCHMIDT
OAKLAND MARKET
12th St., bet. Broadway and Franklin

STECKMEST'S
CUSTARD ICE CREAM
(very fine)
and
CANDIES OF THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY
We Deliver
4188-4192 Piedmont Ave. Phone Piedmont 128

DURHAM'S
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS
China, Glassware and Household Goods
2027-2029 San Pablo Ave. Phone Oak 4105

SANBORN—Florist
Established 1852
Flowers, Seeds, Ornamental Plants
1325 Broadway OAKLAND, CAL.

DECORATIVE NEEDLECRAFT
ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK, DESIGNS, AND INFANTS' WEAR.
EMMA R. ILSEN 526 Fifteenth St.

CHAS. T. COX
The 40th Street Store
LADIES' AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
4020 Piedmont Avenue Oakland, Calif.

M. BOCK, Tailor
1408 Franklin St.
Telephone Oakland 1607

HUSING BROS.
Groceries, Fruits, Delicatessen
QUALITY AND SERVICE
318 14th St. Phone Lakeside 525 and 526

Oakland (Continued)

TAFT & PENNOYER Company
Established in 1875
"Oakland's Oldest Dry Goods House"
SPRING APPAREL
arriving daily
"It's the best and costs no more."
Clay at Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts.
OAKLAND

BAGGAGE
for your every need will be found in our unusually large stock at
LOW PRICES
We are exclusive agents for Hartmann and Indestructo Wardrobe trunks.
Quality Trunk Co.
14th and Broadway—Oakland, Calif.

SMITH BROTHERS
472 Thirteenth St., Oakland
Headquarters for office supplies and social stationery

MISS AILEEN B. NEWELL
Teacher of Piano
Special attention given to young children
411 Lester Avenue Tel. Merritt 4460
East Oakland

Palo Alto

FRAZER CO.
Great Rebuilding Sale
Owing to our great increase in business we are enlarging our store to twice its present size. Great Bargains in Men's Women's and Children's Wear.
EVERY ARTICLE SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED

Serviceable, Reliable FOOTWEAR
THOITS SHOE STORE
174 University Avenue

Palo Alto Hardware Co.
for
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS
Phone P. A. 65

THE BANK of PALO ALTO

Palo Alto Furniture Co.
Rugs—Linoleums
Window Shades and Stoves
Phone 12 300 University Ave.

EARLE & CO.
GROCERS
Known as the house of
QUALITY, PROGRESS and ACCOMMODATION
Palo Alto, Cal.

MENDENHALL CO.
DRY GOODS
House Furnishing Goods
Ladies' Dresses, Suits and Coats, Corsets, Underwear and Hosiery

PALO ALTO FLOWER AND SEED SHOP
556 Emerson Street
SHRUBS. CUT-FLOWERS, FLORAL-PIECES, SEEDS, BULBS.
Phone Palo Alto 11-J

THE SEQUOIA BOOK SHOP
Books Stationery
Phone 1441 525 Emerson Street

E. B. QUACKENBUSH
Furniture—New and Used
Phone 1363-W. 400-418 High St.

STUART, THE PRINTER
Commercial and Society Printing
545 Emerson Street Phone 535

PALO ALTO MARKET
Fancy Meats
Phone 321 324 University Ave.

Altomont Creamery
262 University Ave. Phone 97

University Creamery
209 University Avenue

HYDE'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery and Pictures
Corner University Ave. and Ramona St.

Sacramento

PALM BROTHERS
COAST TIRE DISTRIBUTORS
PREST-O-LITE HEADQUARTERS
All Electrical Work Guaranteed
Phone M. 1074 1014 12th St.

Phone Main 56
MITCHELL-SMITH CO.
MASTER CLEANERS
DYERS AND FINISHERS
Orders Receive Prompt Attention
1612-14 K Street

MASON'S
STEAM LAUNDRY
MRS. FRED MASON. Proprietress
Phone Main 211 2030 O Street

P. F. O'REILLY, Shoe Repairing
1106 8th St., bet. K & L
Phone 3766
PATRONIZE
Geo. M. Dorman & Son
Men's Furnishings 1007 K St.

Sacramento (Continued)

CHAS. P. NATHAN AND SONS
Everything to Wear
FOR
Men, Women and Children
Cor. 8th & L Sts.

HALE BROS., Inc.
A Department Store for the People
MEETING the needs of the home and every member of the family with goods of quality that give satisfaction —at value-giving prices.
9th and K Sts. Sacramento

San Francisco

"Quality First"
UNITED STATES LAUNDRY
Telephone MARKET 1721
Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

Bare Bros
Sutter Street
Just above Grant Ave.
FURNITURE
RUGS AND DRAPERIES

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
423-427 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Zobel's
MILLINERY
"Nationally Known"
OCCUPIES SIX FLOORS
23 Grant Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mrs. Charlotte Stoddard Mrs. Clara Maddox
Sutter Lane
LUNCHEON : TEA : DINNER
Gift Shop
Delicious home-cooked meals served table d'hôte or à la carte
358 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Oppenheimer the Trunk Man
Trunks, Luggage, Leather Goods
758 Market Street
Just above Grant Avenue
Tel. Kearney 3641
Exclusive Agency Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks

PODESTA & BALDOCCHI
FLORISTS
Telephone Kearny 4975
224-226 Grant Ave.
San Francisco, Calif.

MINOR'S
HABERDASHERY
830 Market Street, San Francisco

E. F. STACKS
LINOTYPE COMPOSITION
Telephone: Market 2363 or Park 1177
269 Eighth Street - San Francisco

MARNELL & CO.
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING
761A Market St., opp. Grant Ave.
Phone Kearny 5064

ENGRAVED STATIONERY
Correct Styles of Engraved Cards
Monograms, Wedding Stationery
MARIER ENGRAVING CO.
420 MARKET ST. TEL. DOUGLAS 268

Ray E. Montrose
REALTOR
BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
San Francisco offers exceptonal opportunities.
210 Alexander Bldg. Phone Douglas 7899.

COHL BROTHERS
Exclusive Hatters
38 Powell St. Doug. 2730

M. CLEMENTS, Tailor
Suits Made to Order.
Cleaning. Pressing. Repairing. Altering.
Phone Franklin 5253 1030 Polk Street

JOHN MORTON
General Building Contractor
318 Balboa Building

JOSEPH'S
Florists
233 Grant Avenue, San Francisco

BRUSHES
Cleansing Compounds and Fluids
EARL D. BROWN
Dept. 115, Crystal Palace Market

MULTIGRAPHED-MIMEOGRAPHED LETTERS, PRICE LISTS, Circulars, etc., Stenographic service, depositions, legal work.
WILLIAM C. SCHUSTER
515 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone Garfield 3882

VICTORIA CAFETERIA
Home recipes used in preparing wholesome, carefully chosen foods.
138 POWELL STREET

Insurance—Real Estate
YOUNG & PARKER
We appreciate your business
Fire, Plate Glass, Auto, Elevator, Marine, etc.
919 Kohl Building Phone Sutter 2584

San Francisco (Continued)

CITY COAL COMPANY
100 Brennan Street Douglas 4620
King, Knight, Richmond
American Block, Cerrillos Anthracite
Our Standard Brands
BRANCH YARD
4545 Geary Street Douglas 4620

L. D. McLEAN CO.
GROCERS
1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St.
Telephone
"Prospect One"

Diamonds, Watches, Platinum and Gold Jewelry
ARTISTIC JEWELER
HARRY H. HARRIS
249 POWELL ST
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
AL. 295 Geary St. "The One Rose Shoppe"

DE PUE WAREHOUSES
A. C. WORTHINGTON
Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.
Merchants' Exchange Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BROGDEN BECKER STORAGE CO.
Furniture and Household Goods Moved, Packed and Stored
Phone Franklin 203 1467 Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO

The Basket and Antique Shop
ANTIQUES BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED
1343 SUTTER STREET
Above Van Ness
SAN FRANCISCO

EVERGOOD PAINTS
THE TOZER CO.
439 SUTTER ST. 3279 MISSION ST.
FOR ALL PURPOSES

F. J. YOUNG, Realtor
Why not advise with us regarding homes, investments or insurance.
105 Montgomery St., 4th Floor. Sutter 3043.

Geo. J. Croal
MERCHANT TAILOR
609 Chronicle Bldg. Douglas 1468

JOSEPH LEVY, General Insurance
Automobile, Fire, Plate Glass, Compensation, etc.
1006 Claus Spreckles Bldg. Tel. Doug. 3354

Haight Street District, San Francisco

Mildred Hair Store and Corset Shop
Phone Park 1585 1475 Haight St.

The Little Dutch Shop
ART GOODS AND NOVELTIES
CARDS AND MOTTOES
Phone Market 8303 1310 Haight St.

Mission Street District, San Francisco

JOHNSON'S
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS and HATS.
2554-56 Mission Street

Ocean Avenue District, San Francisco

RICHARD LEE, UPHOLSTERER
Upholstered Furniture and Draperies made to order
1507 Ocean Ave. Randolph 2880

WILLIAM THE TAILOR
Cleaning and Pressing
1649 Ocean Ave. Randolph 4537.

THE INGLEWOOD SWEET SHOP AND TEA ROOM
1700 Ocean Ave. Randolph 4310

San Jose

Golden West Cleaners Phone San Jose 60
25 S. Third St. Cleaning and Dyeing

W. C. LEAN—Jeweler
Diamonds and Jewelry
GIFTS THAT LAST
Cor. First and San Fernando Sts., San Jose, Cal.

BLOOM'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
135 S. FIRST ST.

MOELLERING & GOODWIN
Real Estate—Loans—Insurance
64 E. Santa Clara St. SAN JOSE, CAL.

In San Jose It's
HEROLD'S FOR SHOES
18-26 E. Santa Clara Street Repairing

STULL & SONNIKSEN
WEARING APPAREL—DRY GOODS
146-148 South First Street, San Jose, California
PHONE SAN JOSE 525

SAN-I-STONE
Drainboards, Shower Walls and Floors
H. C. SCHLOSSER
115 Hollywood Phone San Jose 4196-J

Phone 1130
EXPERT CLEANERS AND DYERS
652 South First Street San Jose, Cal.

San Jose (Continued)

UNEQUALED SERVICE
REPUBLIC
MOTOR TRUCKS
HOMER F. LEMMON
35 E. William St., San Jose, Cal.

FARMERS UNION
GROCERIES
HARDWARE
CROCKERY
IMPLEMENTS
ETC.
151 W. Santa Clara Street,
SAN JOSE, CAL.

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen
Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
20-22 E. San Fernando St., San Jose

Prussia & Co.
An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop for Women
SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
San Jose, Cal.
General Banking

DRESSES—SUITS—COATS—WRAPS
—SKIRTS—WAISTS—SWEATERS
We specialize in large sizes.
The Paris
CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE
EDWARD GROSS, Mgr.

A Whole Block of Stores
SANTA CLARA-MARKET-LOWTHEN STS.
HARTS
WE GIVE S&H GREEN STAMPS
SAN JOSE'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

New Books Bibles
Fine Stationery
WINCH & MARSHALL
30 South First Street
San Jose, California
Engraving
Children's Books Fountain Pens

GEO. W. RYDER & SON
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Quality and Correct Prices
15 E. Santa Clara Street

Melvin, Roberts & Horwarth
Fancy and Office Stationery
Desks, Chairs, Files, Safes, Printing
164 SOUTH FIRST ST.

Crawford
Ice Cream and Candies
86 So. 2nd St., San Jose, Cal. Phone S. J. 4761

Moe-Bridges-Electric Lighting Fixtures
SCHUTTE BROS.
Electrical Supplies
(Wire for us and we will wire for you)
Phone San Jose 825
19 South Second Street, San Jose, Cal.

CANDIES—ICE CREAM—LUNCHEON
Wilson's
81 S. FIRST ST. SAN JOSE

For Your Next Meal Serve
Chatterton Napkin Rolls
They Are Satisfying
SAN JOSE CHATTERTON BAKERY
Phone 465 2d & San Antonio

APPLETON & CO.
Women's Apparel Exclusively
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists
COR. FIRST AND SAN FERNANDO STS.

H. R. BARDWELL
JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER
Expert Repairing of all kinds.
Complete Selection of Watches Diamonds and Jewelry moderately priced.
92 S. 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

McKenley-Glass Furniture Co.
Tel. San Jose 3757
68-92 E. Santa Clara St., Odd Fellows Bldg., San Jose, Cal.
Stoves, Linoleum, Upholstery, Window Shades, Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs.

F. W. GROSS & SON
DRY GOODS
San Jose, California

OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
44 East San Fernando St. Phone San Jose 2601-J

Santa Cruz

Real Estate Exchange
MARY JANE HANLY
Santa Cruz, California

Pacific Coast Furniture Co.
LINOLEUM, RUGS, STOVES
BEDDING SUPPLIES AND WINDOW SHADES

Stockton

CALIFORNIA FRUIT MARKET
Groceries Free Delivery
C. P. KINNEY, Prop.
331 N. Calif. Street Phone 883

Phone 247 WALTER CHAMPREUX
THE VALLEY FLORAL CO.
"THE STOCKTON FLORISTS"
347 E. Weber Ave. 109 N. Sutter St.

YOLLAND & COMPANY
Coal—ICE—Wood
204 N. El Dorado St.

PARK HACKETT
Auto Repairing
Phone 1483 127-129 E. Channel St.

DRURY & BARTHOLOMEW
GROCERS
802 E. Weber Avenue STOCKTON, CAL.
Telephone 314

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising Five Lines

COLORADO

Colorado Springs

SPOFFORD'S STUDIO
Commercial and Portrait Photography
Kodak Finishing
Attractive Assortment of Views of the Pikes Peak Region
2409 W. Colorado Ave. Phone Main 319-J

Elite LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING
117 North Tejon St. Phone Main 82
Colorado Springs, Col.
The City's Complete Art and Gift Shop
THE ART & CAMERA SHOP
Visit Our Picture Gallery 111 N. Tejon
Van Briggle Pottery. Colorado Views.

Denver

SHOE REPAIRING
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory
"YELLOW FRONT"
M. J. LAWLOR, Proprietor
Work called for and delivered without extra charge.
PHONE 790 1535 CHAMPA STREET

JOS. I. SCHWARTZ & SON DIAMONDS
EXCLUSIVE MOUNTINGS
COR 16 & CURTIS

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
389 South Broadway Phone South 168

WILLIAM M. MARRS, Realtor
210 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Col.
MOUNTAIN HOMESITES
COLORADO LANDS DENVER REAL ESTATE
$100 FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES FOR SALE

HOFF-SCHROEDER
A Large DENVER Cafeteria
One of the Most Popular in the West
1345 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407

THE WEPF PRINTING CO.
QUALITY PRINTING
1731 Champa St., Denver. Main 3548.

GIGANTIC CLEANERS & DYERS
700 E. Colfax Ave. Phones York 499 & 5594
Our Cleaning Is Unsurpassed

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1855 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.

A. L. DIGBY
TAILORING FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN
1517 Lawrence Street
Office, Champa 4755 Home, Main 4830

ADA J. McLANE CHRISSIE A. MacDONALD
McLANE & MacDONALD
BABY SHOP
206 Sixteenth St. Champa 6972

CITY NOVELTY WORKS
GEORGE ANDERSEN, Prop.
1627 18th Street Phone Main 1965

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.
ALL GRADES OF COAL
"Quality and Service"
Phone Main 5000 1010 Sixteenth St., DENVER

Pueblo

BROWN HYDE SHOE CO.
806 N. Main Street - - - Pueblo, Colo.
Shoes for the Whole Family

THE RUSHMER JEWELRY CO.
919 N. Main Manufacturing Jewelers
Silversmiths, Diamonds, Watches,
Fine Watch Repairing.
Your Jewelers for Over 30 Years.

EVERYTHING FOR MOTHER AND DAUGHTER
Popular Prices
BERNHEIM
210-212 N. Main Pueblo, Colo.

MONTANA

Billings

YEGEN BROS., INC.
DEPARTMENT STORE
BILLINGS, MONTANA

BILLINGS DYEHOUSE
DRY CLEANING
117 North 30th Street BILLINGS, MONTANA

Butte

Western Fuel Company
CHAS. A. HAUSWIRTH, Mgr.
Coal and Wood
Main Office and Yard, Phone 938
Granite Street Office, Phone 1954
E. Park Office, Phone 1233
S. Montana Office, Phone 1390

Great Falls

Conrad Banking Co.
General Commercial Banking
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA
Capital $250,000.00

THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
WM. GRILLS, Proprietor
217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

Great Falls Electric Supply Co.
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A Solitary and Society, or Meditation Versus Advertising

New York, Jan. 27

WITHIN a few weeks there will be placed on view in the Macbeth Galleries the first New York exhibition of the western paintings of Maynard Dixon. It will be interesting to observe their reception. For Maynard Dixon is something of a Solitary in art, if I may borrow the excellent phrase of another writer, and when Solitary and Society meet, the results are always worth watching.

By the Solitary in art is meant, of course, the artist whose vision has been strong enough to lead him away, not only from the accustomed ways of profit and ease, but as well from the teachings of his schools. How many have followed this path we shall never know. But we do know that the most influential figures in the history of art, though not the best known by any means, have been such men. Within our own day we have had Gauguin and Cézanne, though these two, to be sure, have slipped into general knowledge through the advertising which all novel and unusual forms of art expression have received recently.

This word "advertising" is worth noting at this point, because of its peculiar significance in connection with modern society. No wonder that the advertising business has become one of the foremost in the life of today. Its countless threads seem the woof upon which is woven all the patterns of Main Street—Main Street little and big. Given a clever label and a line of flamboyant praise and we are satisfied. So we choose our alarm clocks, our tooth pastes; our clothes and motor cars; our books and plays. Too often the back pages of the magazines become our guide to life and the electric signs upon the rooftops shut out the stars.

And if, as against the word "advertising" as a symbol of Society, I were to select a word to signify the Solitary, I think it would be "meditation." Somehow to me the two seem in exact antithesis. And as I place the two on paper the thought comes that after all, when a man takes the solitary path, when he enters into the wilderness, he is really leaving the wilderness, the "be-wilderness" of the world's confusion, for the meditation that is peace.

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But perhaps I am straying too far from the work of Maynard Dixon.

I have said that Dixon is something of a solitary. By the qualifying phrase I would mean to indicate that he is not a Cézanne or a Gauguin. Indeed his methods of painting are not at all startling and, indeed, are much more conservative than many other painters of the west. But he is a man who has entered that gloriously beautiful country which we still associate with the American Indian, that land of wide plains and towering table-lands and dramatic skies, with deep love for its beauties, with real sincerity of purpose and above all with humility. He has lived long in this country, much of the time alone, much of the time in meditation, he has become the friend of its Indian peoples, and with the passing of the years his brush gradually has received a power of interpretation which to my mind places his work far ahead of those much more theatrically brilliant canvases which most other men turn out. One could ask in proof of this no more direct comparison than his exhibit and the exhibit of the Taos Society recently seen in New York. Just as society as a whole seems to have an unfortunate influence upon an artist, so even an artists' society apparently is not helpful to its members. One came away from the show of the Taos group a bit dazzled by its exotic coloring, perhaps, and inevitably interested in its dramatic material, but quite conscious that practically every one of these men had taken a painting formula into the west and used the west for the purpose of that formula.

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Well, the west isn't like that. It's far too overwhelming, overwhelming in size, in coloring, and in its moods. The visitor feels that he has entered the gates of a new world, that he has passed the portals of a land of giants. Nor is the impression fleeting. It grows upon one. These endless stretches of desert country, now tawny orange or intense vermilion, strewn with sagebrush of brightest green and yellow, and stretching to a far and unattainable horizon; these great terrestrial ribs of red sandstone thrust violently up into the blinding sunshine to gather shadow cloaks of madder and purple; these gorgeous superclouds which march and countermarch in fantastic formations which seem to impend to heavy destruction only to dissipate joyously in opalescent mist against a sky now pale sea green, now molten lapis lazuli; how can all these bring to any man aught but humility and the forgetfulness of any pygmy self which may have seemed up to that moment of some importance.

And if your nearest garden lane or the narrow harbor without your window presents its difficulties to the artist who would render its beauties in term of paint, can you imagine what are the problems before him who would put this Gargantuan west upon his canvas. Not only must he find new and essential symbols for its size and for its intense coloring, but he must deal as well with extraordinary atmospheric conditions. So dry is the air that the farthest objects seem as clear as the nearest and the landscape takes on a strange flatness, as if it were constructed of successive planes of painted canvas across the back of a stage. In other words it finds a strange paradox and has distance without depth.

And, too, nature there takes on that inscrutable quality which the Egyptians caught in the features of the Sphinx. It is alien. It harks back to unknown centuries. It finds an echo in the faces and in the philosophy of its Indian races.

It is with all this in mind that one should approach a painting of the desert west. And it is all this which finds a more sincere interpretation in the canvases of Maynard Dixon than in those of most painters. But the very humility of the painter's attitude, the very fact that the work is founded upon meditation rather than upon advertising may mean that New York will not give it the praise that it should have. I do not know what greatness in art may be, but I rather think it must be something like this: Very quiet. Very selfless. Praising.

G. S. L.

Russian Post-War Art Exhibit in Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The first art exhibition held by Russian artists in a foreign country has been opened in Berlin at the Van Diemen Gallery in Unter den Linden. Several hundred canvases are on exhibition. It is the intention of the management to take the exhibition to New York City, where it will be shown at the Anderson Galleries.

The exhibition shows the great transition of Russian art from the pre-revolutionary period. While the latter school was characterized by romanticism and idealism, Russian art under Bolshevism is shown to be distinctly utilitarian. It glorifies the baser metals, tin, iron and wood; it challenges sharply all current notions of what art should be. Having gone many a league from the realm of the idealistic, the romantic, the impressionist and the realistic, it delves into fancies alien to any other school and difficult of interpretation by any save these Russian creators.

The exhibition is something of an apotheosis of industry. At the first glance one seems to detect there nothing but engineering tracings and models of construction. M. Tatlin is the promoter of this school. He has worked to create an art expressed with plain boards, latticework and tin. His work conveys no meaning to the average beholder who is accustomed to look for something recognizable in a work of art.

The followers of M. Tatlin, like M. Gabo, went a step further and tried to apply their constructive schemes to real industry. M. Gabo invented a system of reflectors for electric light—nothing very beautiful indeed, but there may be found something ingenious in it after all.

M. Steremberg, Bolshevist Commissar of Arts, whose works are accorded the most prominent place at the exhibition, enters, however, new avenues which in time may lead back to nature. His study of leaves and cloud betrays something of the sensibility of a poet and an effort frankly to represent a natural object. M. Steremberg may become the pioneer of a new naturalism in Russia.

Special attention has been given at the Russian exhibition to posters. Specimens of propaganda posters issued to support the enrollment campaign, the campaign for improvement of transport and the sowing campaign are shown. Some of them are of an allegorical character like that by M. Altman, in which the first letter of the word "Russia" has been combined with the word "Labor." The design of this poster is confused and the letters are mostly illegible. It is like a charade.

The exhibition includes works of the pre-revolutionary period. The realistic school of the Peredvijniki also is represented, although not adequately.

Paintings by M. Maliavine, another representative of the older movement in Russian art, find considerable response. M. Maliavine is known as the best painter of the Russian peasant girl. In his pictures the bright coloring is not used for the sake of color only, but as a means of illustration.

"Sir Lamorak of Gales," One of Howard Pyle's Series of King Arthur Illustrations

Howard Pyle's Development Shown

Philadelphia, Pa.
Special Correspondence

A COLLECTION of gleanings from the work of Howard Pyle, from the first half-uncertain strokes of his early endeavors in black and white to the firm mastery of his mature years may now be found on the walls of the Art Alliance.

A figure so outstanding in the realm of art as Howard Pyle defies, perhaps, the zeal of those who would exhibit the development of his genius through the display of his work. It is a difficult problem to gather together the representative work of an artist's life time, to search in far corners and near, to eliminate and select, until the final collection shall give to the student and art lover an adequate history of the best a master could offer. Howard Pyle as an illustrator brought to his work a rich, decorative imagination. The touch of his pen spelled quality in line and tone, variety in the texture of black and white. A heading or a tail piece, insignificant problems in point of size, came from his pen as gems of design.

One thinks of Howard Pyle both in terms of color and of black and white. His name recalls a flash of brilliant tones, rather than of sentimental or conventional ideas in the handling of color. Yet in the present exhibit, the sentimentality of usual pink roses, or of flower garlands which only half conceal a poverty of draughtsmanship quite eclipse one's firmly fixed memory of the vigorous Pyle illustrations. The pirates one recalls so vividly are not included in the present collection. On the walls hang paintings which, one feels, the master illustrator himself would return to the dust of the studio corner.

Howard Pyle, one hears, did not consider himself a painter, although he dabbled in oils, and there is a story that after his return from Europe he definitely gave up any idea of becoming a painter. He realized that his talent lay in the field of illustration. Consequently, one's reaction to the large colorless gray marine now exhibited is scarcely tinged with the full respect due the work of an artist pioneer. "Can this be Howard Pyle!" one muses. And almost in the same breath there comes the conviction that Pyle far excelled the bulk of the work which is now placed before the public as a chronological survey of his achievements.

A few series, perhaps, represent Howard Pyle in the full vigor of his creative power. Such are the fragments from his King Arthur—the knights and ladies of that olden time. Quite different in character, yet with the color quality one attributes to this master of design, are the illustrations for "The Pilgrimage of Truth." Decoration is, generally speaking, flat—a problem in a single plane. A mastery of its peculiar technique doubtless renders difficult a change from the single plane to the painting in perspective. This one feels acutely in some of the color presentations of the Civil War, or of romantic scenes of a century past.

More significant than the actual work upon the walls is the collection of first editions of books written by Howard Pyle, and books by other authors containing Howard Pyle illustrations.

D. G.

New English Art Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9—The remarkable thing about the New English Art Club is the number of new names in the catalogue and the full fledged competence with which they make their début. "A Surrey Picnic" by Miss Vera Edith Ross is a most enjoyable thing, its decorative quality, pure, quiet color and fine drawing making it a work of no small distinction.

The show as a whole is of a high level and illustrates well the softening down of many of the most turbulent spirits. Mr. David Bomberg and Mr. William Roberts, for instance, have become more intelligible in a world of modified realism. This is healthy and encouraging, for it means that the extravagances of over indulgence in emotional expression somewhat removed from the legitimate field of painting are passing. But it would be idle to assume that the best work at this show owes nothing to these excursions. These newer men are becoming more coherent and because of this, are more in line with the old stalwarts of the club who have done so much for British art, and who, a few years ago, seemed to be entirely swamped by the defiant men of the extreme left.

The exhibitions of the New English Art Club have always been the battleground on which the best work in the end has been triumphant. Not many years ago John and Orpen and their followers in the Slade School raised the banner of revolt against Academism, in their turn to become Academic. And today the very men who but yesterday were as wolves among sheep are showing at the present exhibition works sincere, sane, and moderate, retaining from their earlier manner all that is of real value.

Because of its high average quality, its many points of view this Club's exhibitions are always among those of the most importance in London, and its constant influx of new talent keeps it lively and interesting. But its giant of the past, Mr. Augustus John, still retains his unassailable position in his masterly "Portrait of the Artist's Son David." The ease and consummate technical skill of this work places it among the best of his portraits and since any bad John is better than most painters' best this picture is little short of triumphant achievement.

S. K. N.

ELIHU VEDDER

ROME, Jan. 29 (By The Associated Press)—Elihu Vedder, painter of five decorative panels in the Library of Congress, Washington, and illustrator of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, passed away here this morning. Many other imaginative works have marked his long career. He was born in New York City in 1836. After study in America and France he took up permanent residence in Italy, although he made many subsequent visits to the United States.

Two Landscape Impressions of Spain

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Jan. 25

A GOOD opportunity to study that fascinating thing known as the "angle of vision" is offered in two current exhibitions of landscapes painted in Spain last summer by two fellow artists who journeyed there together. It is the fascination which lies back of the old parlor game that most of us have participated in at some time or another where a chosen group of lines are given to each to amplify and make into as creditable a drawing as possible. William J. Potter at the Milch Galleries and Max Kuehne at the Montross Galleries are the Siamese twins of the moment in the art world. Both found the picturesque cities of Spain a profitable theme; each worked out the details in his own way.

Mr. Potter has, to a large extent, seen the Spain that El Greco saw, because that Cretan who took up his abode there in the sixteenth century got to the heart of the matter with such penetration that few there are since then who are not his willing debtors. Thus the formula of thundery skies, crested mountain ranges, cities which crowd the hillside with pinnacled cathedrals, and chasing shadows over plaster walls and tiled roofs, is the same in essence for all who feel the dramatic and decorative in Spanish landscape. The lordly and gorgeous cathedrals cap the buildings clustered below, which in turn look out over the valleys; the mountains dominate the hills in turn and over all the sweeping clouds in fine superiority.

Mr. Potter has built most of his pictures on this plan and his individual technique lends a luster to the masses of plaster and stone and a luminousness to the pockets of shadow that fall between. The richness of his palette plays through these passages with almost an iridescence; in the tiled roofs that fairly shout in the brilliant sunlight his color runs the whole gamut of reds. He plays for strong contrast at every turn and invests his painting with the lively interest of fluent handling. "The Golden Cathedral, Segovia" is a fine example of a well-knit composition and marks a distinct advance over a similar picture of his Mallorca series shown this year at the autumn exhibition of the "Salons of America." "The Harbor, Palma," a panoramic view of seacoast and distant mountains of unusual beauty, the "Moorish Section, Palma," with its quaint cathedral overtopping the town, the "Villa Rosa," full of interesting detail skillfully arranged, and a view of "Gaudix," where the houses are built into the cliffs, can be cited as the most successful paintings in the gallery. Three French landscapes are chill by contrast; Mr. Potter has certainly warmed to his Spanish theme and profited much from his summer's experience.

Mr. Kuehne has also chosen the old-world masses of sun-baked plaster and tile for his most important canvases and poured into his versions even a more plentiful supply of rich coloration. His harmonics are more modern than Mr. Potter's, like modern variations on an ancient theme with the stress on the variations. He ignores the ponderous weight and solidity of these mellow cities, plying his paint with a modern deftness and speed. His "Toledo" is a handsome canvas, showing the great bridge that approaches the city with its majestic tower-gates and behind the tier on tier of close and buttressed buildings that lead up to the cathedral. "In Mallorca" shows a town nestling at the foot of a mountain range, a bright spot in an awe-inspiring wilderness. "Pollensa" is again the Spain of soaring architecture against a broken sky. A coast view at San Vicente is a fine display of cliffs in prismatic shadow commanding a southern sea of intense blue. Sketches and some decorative flower arrangements complete Mr. Kuehne's exhibition.

R. F.

Courtesy of Milch Galleries

"The Golden Cathedral, Segovia," From Painting by William J. Potter

Chicago Art Activities and Their Broadening Implications

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Jan. 23

AFTER a flight about town exploring studios and art galleries, the impressions collected reminded one of the basket of morning mail. There were reminiscences of the past to dwell upon with pleasure, there were odds and ends taking time and meaning little, promises for the future and some signs of action relevant to the present. Keeping up with the times in the fine arts, as in business, means the recognition of today. What happens just now, later to become the treasured past of tomorrow? In the studios of teaching and in lecture rooms of the art schools, Giotto, Botticelli and Michelangelo hold sway. Eager youth is wrapped in the spell of yesterday. What of today? Every young man and young woman back of the bright eyes fixed on the instructors are potential creators or innovators of today. What trails are they blazing? Will time fly away while youth is dreaming of the past? What is the next chapter recorded in American art progress being written today?

There are always signs of the present in the skies and round about us, if, like the nature devotee, we open our windows with confidence that spring brings wild geese, and even in January the sunshine has begun to work wonders. No present is replica of yesterday. What a dull world it would be if every chapter dwelt on the same theme. Then taking it for granted that the gallant company of landscape painters which commenced their undertakings when the Hudson River School sang "I love thy rocks and rills—thy woods and templed hills" and the poets from Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow and Whittier on extolled the beauty of earth—nearly a century of devotion—it seems high time for a new vision to inspire creative artists while followers of Inness continue on their way.

Art schools in Chicago count students by thousands. The majority of these are convinced that the arts for commerce rather than the painting of easel pictures are the arts of today. Going down the street, it is amazing how many attractive landscapes and interior compositions (far better than many pictures hanging in our homes) call attention to merchandise for sale. Turning the leaves of a "Fashions of the Hour," we note with a thrill of pride that young artists in design sketch with the grace of "Old Masters" and that there are patterns in silver platters to equal anything that Benvenuto Cellini ever bequeathed to us. Where there were a score of illustrators 40 years ago, there are a hundred and more brilliant draftsmen who make their pencils talk. Tomorrow will name them. We are too close to them today to recognize their finest traits. Art directors of advertising concerns skilled in the technic of graphic arts, speaking for the present, are more powerful in their influence than was any master of the old days who employed a Marcantonio Raimondi to engrave reproductions or kept a group of landscapists to paint backgrounds to his portraits. Yes, the graphic arts of illustration and the arts of design for fabrics, furniture and the like are the ruling arts of today.

The Business Men's Art Club exhibition this month at Marshall Field & Co.'s picture galleries was a display of the paintings of men in all sorts and kinds of callings from professions and offices to trades, executed in their leisure for pleasure. No paintings were for sale and the president suggested that names of artists should be omitted in comment. But 30 of the best canvases selected by a competent jury were given by their painters to decorate the walls of hospitals.

The Arts Club, organized on an aristocratic platform with an exclusive membership has gone out altruistically, secured a gallery at the Art Institute, and is offering its unusual exhibitions to the larger public. Paintings by Forain, sculpture by Bourdelle and "Ellis Island" by Martha Walter.

In Fullerton Hall, Lorado Taft is giving the inspiration of a sculptor to the Sunday visitors who have no leisure week days. In a kindred altruistic movement, the Municipal Art, League has loaned its gallery of important canvases by Chicago painters to the Northwestern University, Harris Hall, for the month, and has called its wide membership to lay the foundation stones of a children's room at the Art Institute.

Yes, there are routine exhibitions, very good indeed. But the swifter current runs another way.

L. M. McC.

Thorwaldsen's Sketch for Copernicus Statue

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence) — The Thorvaldsen Museum, which is devoted to the work of the great Danish sculptor and to other objects connected with him, has just become possessed of the original sketch to Thorvaldsen's statue of Copernicus, which the sculptor was commissioned by Polish citizens to execute about a century ago. Thorvaldsen presented the sketch to a Polish painter. It recently came to the attention of Danish artists and officials who raised the money for its purchase from a Rome collection.

In the study Copernicus is seen in a long, loose garment over which is a mantle with a broad fur collar and short, wide sleeves. In his left hand he holds an instrument for measuring the distances of the stars and in his right hand are a pair of compasses. In the picture the astronomer appears for the moment to have abandoned his calculations and is seen in rapt contemplation, gazing at the beauty of the stars.

The statue itself, cast in bronze, stands in the square in front of the university in Warsaw.

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WRITE PLAINLY

THE HOME FORUM

The Artistic Status of Good Work

I ONCE had the pleasure of spending an evening with a man whose already long life had been spent in and about theaters, and whose knowledge, not only of the "legitimate" stage, but of the variety and vaudeville stage, was well-nigh encyclopedic. I was particularly struck by the respect with which he spoke of any man or woman whose work he considered well done, even though that work were ground and lofty tumbling, juggling, conjuring, or trick bicycle riding. To such people he uniformly applied the word "artist," and to their work the word "art," without any affectation. On the other hand, his contempt of people who gained effects by means of deception, however clever, was quite as unaffected—deception unaccompanied by genuine skill, I mean; for the illusions of a conjuror effected by genuine sleight-of-hand he called art, while those effected by means of electric devices and mirrors he thought little of.

Hazlitt, in his praise of Cavanagh, the fives (handball) player, follows the same reasoning, lamenting as he does that such precision and perfection should be found only in the work of jugglers, athletes, painters—in short, of professional artists, when it is so much needed in politics and in the simple activities of daily living. Whistler said that nobody could draw at all who could not draw everything, and Mr. Joseph Pennell, in his recently published lectures on the graphic arts speaks in much the same vein, exhorting his audience of art students to train themselves thoroughly in all the drudgery of their art.

William Morris, beginning as painter, became interested in illumination, and through that in lettering, and thence in the designing of printing types and bookbinding, and thence in paper-making, until in the end he could perform all the operations of the humblest craftsman in his employ. And Mr. Archibald Henderson in his book on Bernard Shaw tells how his hero as a young man, wishing to understand socialism formed a class to study it, and how the class soon discovered that they needed a knowledge of economics and engaged a professor to teach them, and then discovered that they needed special instruction in statistics, and finally discovered that they must have instruction in calculus. Whatever we may think of Mr. Shaw's ultimate views, we cannot but admire the thoroughness with which he went about his pursuit of knowledge.

In all this we are accustomed to say that there is something medieval, as if honest craftsmanship disappeared from the world with the Enlightenment. Of course it did not; and yet it is too bad if it is to be henceforth more and more confined to the professional artist. My theatrical acquaintance told of the leader of a troupe of trapeze performers who journeyed all the way from America to London to watch the work of a French troupe, who had developed a feat that was entirely new; and of how he sat in the London Theater night after night for two weeks, measuring distances with his eye, estimating heights from the stage, and arcs of oscillation of the trapezes, and taking notes, until he thought he saw how the feat was done; and how, returning to this country, he hired an empty car-barn and practiced there with his troupe in the dead of winter until they could perform the "turn" with even more perfection than the inventors. This seems to me to be superb, whatever may be our opinion of the importance or the beauty of the result. There is about it the same indomitable persistence and heroism, and even faith, that actuated the Marathon runner, the cathedral builders, the early printers, and the painters whom we call primitives.

I have just been reading in Laurie's "The Materials of the Painter's Craft," the directions given by Theophilus, a monk of the eleventh or twelfth century, for preparing a wooden panel, such as the early painters used instead of the modern canvas, beginning with a year's seasoning and ending with the laying on of the gold leaf which was to receive the paint. I shall not give the complete process, which might not interest the reader as much as it did me; but I can say that I shall never again look at a Cimabue or a Giotto in the museum as I used to. Even though the finished picture may fail to stir me, I shall think of all the minute, persistent, and loving work that went into it.

The newspaper editorials of the day indicate that all over the country thinking people are deploring the prevalence of hasty and shoddy work, especially in the crafts and trades, and are urging a return to the older pride in good work well done. Before it will come, however, society in general must not only demand it of some of their fellows, but must believe in it themselves. Good work is always deliberate work, and we are all for speed. The advantage a medieval craftsman had over the modern was that he could at least find a patron. Few of us would wish to return to the system of patronage; and even the guild system seems for the present no more practicable. Doubtless we shall some day develop a substitute for both; but meantime we might do something by recognizing and admiring good work and honest work, even though, as in the old fable, it went only to the making of a horseshoe-nail.

R. M. G.

Whiteface Mountain Speaks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

I crown the Northland, I, whose open throne
Commands a wood-realm husht in valley rest.
My lake lanes silver at my wind's behest;
My courtier ranges, zone on blue-robed zone,
Affirm their ageless fealty in stone
With humbled heads. First flowers on my crest
The frail wild-rose of morning, and my breast
Last holds the day. With night I stand alone.

Look up, ye lands, so dark in lower night.
My summit soars undaunted. Ye who seek
Life's higher meaning through the haunted wood,
Lift up your eyes, and I will lend you might
To scale my white and beauty-winged peak
Where wisdom waits to crown you with her good.

T. Morris Longstreth.

Whiteface Mountain in the Adirondacks

Boys: By Dickens and Meredith

Their methods of story-telling seem to belong to different worlds. Yet the worlds touch. Meredith never refers to Dickens in his essay on Comedy, probably because comedy meant for him dramatic comedy; but he knew Dickens and admired him. Even as Meredith went his own road, the spirit of his older contemporary in Victorian fiction sometimes influenced him more or less unconsciously.

Both were Hampshire men, though Dickens made himself a man of Kent, and though he never knew cricket, Hampshire's pride, as Meredith did—otherwise he could not have written the absurd sentence about the Dingley Dell innings. . . .

These common features lie on the surface. It is more apposite to notice, for example, their common interest in boys, which was comparatively new in our fiction. Henry Kingsley certainly makes use of children in his novels. But Dickens and Meredith first found out the value of the boy. The real boy, I mean, for Paul Dombey was never a boy, and the Fat Boy was never anything else. But David Copperfield as Trotwood, Pip, Joe, Kit with his red cheeks and shock-head, Todger's boy, and the glorious Trabbs's boy, show what Dickens could do in this line. Most of them are on an humble social plane; but boys are boys on any plane, and they are not far from the boys who are so mischievous and merry in Meredith's novels, and who are dear to him because they are so unsentimental. There is Crossjay in the Egoist, for instance, who "was not only indolent, he was opposed to the acquisition of knowledge through the medium of books, and would say, 'But I don't want to' in a tone to make a logician thoughtful"—like Mr. Weller's friend, the charity boy.—James Moffat, in The Hibbert Journal.

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Milton's Youth

So, at twenty-three, our poet goes down from Cambridge, admired by all and nicknamed The Lady "on account of his fair complexion, feminine and graceful appearance, and a certain haughty delicacy in his tastes and morals"; carrying great expectations, but not to be hurried towards realising them, albeit this fine deliberation be attended by some private misgivings. We may read it all confessed, the misgivings together with the proud conscious claim, in the sonnet he wrote on leaving Cambridge.

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stoln on his wing my three-and-twentieth year!
My hasting dayes flie on with full career,
But my late spring no bud or blossom shew'th.
Perhaps my semblance might deceive the truth
That I to manhood am arriv'd so near;
And inward ripenes doth much less appear,
That som more timely-happy spirits indu'th.
Yet, be it less or more, or soon or slow,
It shall be still in strictest measure ev'n.
To that same lot, however mean, or high,
Toward which Time leads me, and the will of Heav'n.
All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great task Master's eye.

His father, having retired from London and business (in or about 1632, in his seventieth year), had taken a country house at Horton in Buckinghamshire. Thither our doubly dedicated young man withdrew, and there, for another five years and eight months (July, 1632-April, 1638) he went on strictly meditating the apparently thankless Muse. This was all very well; but even a destined Isaiah has—as the unregenerate say—to get a move on sooner or later. He was, in fact, beginning to write gloriously; but to cold appearance, he was nearing his thirtieth year and, so far, had not done a hand's turn of verifiable work. His Cambridge friends began to grow impatient for some fulfillment of the promise on which they had pinned belief; and so, and yet more naturally, did the father. We know that even before leaving Cambridge, Milton had written the Ode On the . . . Nativity, and that to these meditative years belong L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, At a Solemn Music, Comus, Lycidas—things imperishable. But these were not published—although Comus had been acted, winning great favour; and he aspired far beyond these. Meanwhile he continued "wholly intent, through a period of absolute leisure, on a steady perusal of the Greek and Latin writers, but still so that occasionally I exchanged the country for the city, either for the purpose of buying books or for that of learning anything new in Mathematics, or in Music, in which I then took delight." These, you will agree, were innocent purposes to take a young man of his age up to London. But I cannot doubt that the account is strictly truthful.—Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in "Studies in Literature."

Wisdom

Wisdom of the heart, which, having no concern with the erection or demolition of theories any more than with the defense of prejudices, has no random words at its command. The words it pronounces have the value of acts of integrity, tolerance, and compassion.—Joseph Conrad.

Rhyme the Crowning Grace

I know that rhyme was an invention—"that most glorious invention of rhyme," Dr. Neale calls it—and can be assigned to a definite date, but to me rhyme always seems the natural thing, the direct, spontaneous thing, and blank verse the artificial thing. "Blank verse" would seem to be an "art," a luxury of the few, "rhyme" a natural aptitude of the many. It was probably too common, too vulgar, too popular a thing for the pedants of the Renaissance. They no doubt despised the jingling and tinkling of Christian folk-songs. I am not sure that a perfectly natural and unsophisticated people would not talk in rhyme. At any rate, I am perfectly certain that they would not speak in blank verse. The mind cannot dwell on a word for a moment without being at once carried on to another word of a similar sound. Thus it would be quite natural to say:

Light the supper-table tapers,
Oil and vinegar and capers.

But that any one should have talked like this:

Kindle the lights on our domestic board,
Bring forth each condiment appropriate,

is beyond the bounds of possibility.

There is thus a directness, a simplicity, a truth about rhyme that is quite wanting in blank verse. Many modern "poets" fill me with wonder and amazement. One great mark of the vanity of these pretentious people is their dispensing with rhyme. Here is a little "poem"—save the mark—by Mr. Ezra Pound. It is entitled "Spring" and consists only of three lines. Of the three lines one consists of two words—the other two of one word each.

Spring . . .
Too long . . .
Gongula. . . .

By an extreme stretch of sympathetic imagination, I think one can just make out something of what is intended to be conveyed. But what would any folk-song-making persons think of it? Mr. Pound says that he offers the book, of which this poem is a specimen, as a burnt-offering for the sins of the nation. This is an example of the nonsense of blank verse, a nonsense which is not the covering and protective sheath of the most precious sense but nonsense indeed. . . .

Rhyme, it seems to me, is the mother-tongue of the concrete, the actual. It is the proper language in which to talk of tangible, visible things. Blank verse is the medium for abstract speculation, for reasoning about free-will, fate, foreknowledge absolute, and the like. Jargon will do for the subtleties of lawyers, journalese is good enough for the purposes of politicians; but if you want to talk of boots and shoes and sealing-wax, of cabbages and kings, there is nothing like rhyme. How full the old ballads and folk-songs are of all manner of beautiful objects, drinking vessels, clothes, ships, hawks, hounds, trees, and flowers? . . .

There is the sense of a return in the rhyme at the end of a verse, of coming home, of being at the haven where you would be. In blank verse you come back some miles away from the desired spot, and in prose you do not come back at all. . . .

By rhyming poetry I mean such things as ballads, carols, folk-songs, medieval sequences and nursery rhymes. In all these things the maker is concerned with the things said rather than with the manner of saying it. He is filled with the story he has to tell, not thinking about the way to tell it. The effects of the old ballads are not consciously sought after, they are just there like effects of sea and sky. The makers did not think about their "art"; they just wanted to give the thing itself, in its simplicity, in its essence. They are thinking all the time about their theme, not about themselves . . . The makers of nursery rhymes were not thinking about themselves, they were simply filled with delight in birds and animals, the whole world of nature, the play and rhythm of life. The nonsense in which they bubbled over about the little dog laughing and the cow jumping over the Moon, sprang from the heart of sanity and common sense.

Rhyme then is the crowning grace of poetry, and poetry, however fantastic in form is the soul of sanity and truth. The more magical poetry is the nearer it is to reality and fact. The discarding of rhyme is a step in the direction of the self-conscious and the artificial. There could never be a folk-poetry in blank verse. Some so-called poets of late have discarded not only rhyme but rhythm itself. I admit that a certain inevitability is possible in vers libre, but how very rarely it is attained! You cannot have the inward and spiritual grace of poetry without the outward and the audible sign of rhythm, and it is much more seemly and comforting, to say the least, to have the beautiful ceremony of rhyme as well.—R. L. Gales, in "Old World Essays."

Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS Cervantes who, recognizing the great importance of self-knowledge, admonished, "Make it thy business to know thyself, which is the most difficult lesson in the world." Yet, difficult as it is, to know man's true self is everyone's ultimate necessity. It was the psalmist who, appalled at the magnitude and magnificence as well, of God's creation, exclaimed, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him?" And in the following verse he in part characterizes man, declaring, "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour." Manifestly, the "sweet singer of Israel" was contemplating the real man, in some degree at least, when he framed these significant passages. To know the truth about man has been mortals' age-long quest; and the apparent failure to gain the desired knowledge has been due to an utter misapprehension of God's creation, of His perfect universe, including man.

A problem which Christian Science is solving for humanity is the revelation of the truth about man, thereby making it possible for the admonition of the Spanish novelist to be heeded. The long delay in discovering man's true identity has been due to unwillingness to accept the concrete statements of the Bible. Nothing could be more explicit and impressive than the account of creation appearing in the first chapter of Genesis. "In the beginning," runs the record, "God created the heaven and the earth." And the story of the true creation, which follows, is consummated in that great achievement, the creation of man himself: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." Here, then, is the story. How complete; and withal, how simple! God made man to express Himself; and the true man has never departed from that original and perfect state, reflecting the qualities and attributes of God.

Christian Science teaches that since God is Life, Truth, Love, Spirit, Mind, Soul, Principle, man as His image must partake of all the qualities embraced in these various synonyms for God. That is to say, man reflects God, partaking of His perfect and eternal nature. But, one inquires, is this the mortal, physical person of whom you are speaking? How can the likeness of Spirit be a material person? And again Christian Science comes to the rescue, pointing out with perfect clarity that one is expected to accept no such impossibility; for the so-called physical or material personality, being the counterfeit, or false representation of the true, it bears no resemblance to the perfect man of God's creation. In no particular can matter resemble or express Spirit.

But, it may be insisted, is not this wonderful body which the eyes behold, God's handiwork? And, again, it is replied, in accordance with the language of the Bible, that man is spiritual, because the image of Spirit can by no possibility be a so-called material creature. Here, then, is the apparent difficulty. Here lies the reason why mortals have been unable to grasp the truth of being. They have looked in the wrong direction, into matter not to Spirit, to find the truth about man; hence the failure! Furthermore, it should be made plain that dissemination of the understanding of man's true nature, the truth about God and His perfect universe, is having a most salutary effect upon humanity in general, which loses something of its materiality as wrong thoughts are supplanted by knowledge of the true creation. Thereby mankind is gaining some degree of freedom, and some progress is being made in the direction Paul described to the Christians in Ephesus, "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

Perfection is man's present state. Mankind's problem is to grasp this great fact and, step by step, to prove it. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 337), Mrs. Eddy, in discussing man as the reflection of the perfect God, states, "Material personality is not realism; it is not the reflection or likeness of Spirit, the perfect God;" and she further adds, "According to divine Science, man is in a degree as perfect as the Mind that forms him." Thus, the truth about man is gained through a knowledge of God. And as God is knowable, so man's true being may be learned.

Ancient American Literature

Every student of our subject feels a keen regret that so few fragments of Inca, Maya, and Aztec literature have survived, for there is just enough to show that a considerable advance had been made. To most of us the term literature implies printed works, but we are here using the term in the broadest sense, for literature arose and took many of its essential forms before attempts were made to write it. There is fair evidence that the Inca cultivated the drama. Thus Garcilasso, himself of Inca descent, states that they "composed both tragedies and comedies, which were represented before the Inca and his court on solemn occasions. The subject matter of the tragedy related to military deeds and the victories of former times; while the arguments of the comedies were on agricultural and familiar household subjects. They understood the composition of long and short verses, with the right number of syllables in each.

Markham finds evidence of "four different kinds of plays called Anay Sauca, a joyous representation, Hayachuca, Llama-llama, a farce, and Hanamsi, a tragedy." There is clear proof that the memory of the old dramatic lore was preserved, and that the dramas were handed down by memory even after the Spanish conquest. It is to be found in the sentence pronounced on the rebels at Cuzco, by the Judge Areche, in 1781, which prohibited "the representation of dramas, as well as all other festivals which the Indians celebrated in memory of their Incas." . . .

There is reason to believe that the early peoples of Mexico also had achieved something in the dramatic art, though good examples have not survived. Even among the Pueblo villages of the United States there are still native festivals in which there appear performances that deserve recognition as dramas. This is true, to a less degree, of certain ceremonies among the outlying tribes of both continents.

While the content we have given to the term literature is far wider than the modern concept of books, the Maya and Aztec did have some written literature. Brinton quotes the Spanish writer, Landa (1565), as follows:— . . .

"They wrote their books on a large sheet doubled into folds, which was afterwards inclosed between two boards, which they decorated handsomely. They were written from side to side in columns, as they were folded. They manufactured this paper from the root of a tree and gave it a white surface on which one could write." . . .

The first concern of the Spanish conquerors was to replace the native culture with their own, and . . . all books were destroyed at sight. Yet, the people could not be made to forget, and many manuscripts were written in secret. A number of these have been preserved under their native class name, The Books of Chilan Balam. It is from this source alone that we get an inkling of what Maya literature was like. No doubt, back of it all was a wealth of unwritten verse and narrative of real artistic merit.

Outside the areas we have just discussed, we find but the feeblest effort to record tribal literature; the skeleton-like year counts of the Plain Indians and the mnemonic song tablets of the Algonkin are about all that come to my notice. Literature in all these areas is comprised in mythology, ritual and song.

A naïve notion prevails among us that poetry and song belong to the most advanced states of culture, whereas it is nearer the truth to say that they are the truly primitive modes of artistic expression. Modern Europe has a verse and song complex quite distinct from Asia and of very ancient origin. The scales of Bronze Age trumpets are said to prove its existence even at that early period. Versification must be as old as song, and both are found in all parts of the world.—Clark Wissler, in "The American Indian."

Dyes

My dyeing-vats and looms are in Bagdad
And many a thriving warehouse bears my name
Broadcast about the world—in rich Damascus,
Aleppo, and along the wharves of Cairo,
And, far beyond, the Caspian and the mountains.
In Samarkand, Byzantium, Syracuse,
Glittering Amalfi, Cordova and Venice
And Ypres—I touch them all and twenty more,
East, west, flung over lands that roll like seas
And seas that roll like mountains. But I come
Out of the sun's red heart, out of the East.
The well of the world's colour;.yes, I bring you
The colour of the East, a lustrous banquet
For eye and soul that sits behind the eye.
I traffic with the sun, barter with him
For all his scale of colours:—ringing sharps
Of scarlet, blue and orange; rich concords
Of mellow flats, deep-rosed or golden-noted
Or murmuring evening-hushed, soft-muted down
To warm and dusky violet. Outside,
Four boys of mine wait with two camel-loads
Of silk: great portly bales of rich brocades,
Smooth lawns, soft veils, sleek velvets of a lustre
And gorgeousness to daze the eyes of kings.

—Martin Armstrong.

Moonrise

That changeful mystery of a closing day has its romance and its charm. Yet actually the beauty of the twilight is perhaps greater when seen unveiled and clear. As I go up through the village I see the full golden moon at first beyond the dusky ruins of the castle. Presently, where a fringe of trees skirts the edge of the hill, her glimpses may be caught through the foliage whilst down in the valley in the clear interspaces of the tree-trunks her flashings and long reflections are seen upon the expanse of the river's broad bosom. Passing into the open country I watch her, at first regal and solitary in a wide blue domain, then queening it radiantly above the light clouds that, as it were in their obeisance, are enkindled and beautified. Anon I turn aside into a field-path, where through the lattice-work of leafy hedgerows her lovely brilliance is again intercepted.

But the path changes its course and leads away from her, and I walk for a while through fields all dim and grey till the corner of the castle grounds is reached, and the edge of the wooded banks that slope down steeply to the river. The shoulder of the hill, as I descend the steps cut in it, shuts the moon finally away from me, and I see her no more. Yet instead I find another scene of twilight wonderland, for, still faintly illuminated with the pale afterglow of sunset, the further bank bends forward, approaching the river in a great horse-shoe, here wan with yellow corn, there dark with grass-fields. The blue and grey sky is broken by many clouds. The curving water, which beneath the shadow of the trees runs black, is in the open patches luminous with faint silvery reflections.—Basil Anderton, in "From a Library Window."

When Fiction Is Romance

Fiction is to the grown man what play is to the child, and when the game so chimes with his fancy that he can join in it with all his heart, when it pleases him with every turn, when he loves to recall it and dwells upon its recollection with entire delight, fiction is called romance.—R. L. Stevenson.

Science and Health

With

KEY *to* THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE events of the past few months disclose an interesting parallel between what happened after the Napoleonic wars and what is happening today. In 1815, after the long struggle of the European nations to put an end to Napoleon's attempt to establish a military ascendancy over all Europe, a Concert of Europe was formed to supervise the execution of the Treaty of Vienna and to endeavor to adjust international disputes by conference and discussion instead of by war. For a time the system worked well. The occupation of France was brought to an end, and two European meetings were held in the next five years which produced agreements.

Is Another Monroe Doctrine Needed?

By 1822, however, a change had come about. Great Britain, which was then the most liberal power in Europe, had become increasingly opposed to the policy into which the other members of the Concert were drifting. Russia, Austria, and Germany were absolute monarchies, and they showed that they were more concerned to prevent the spread of democracy than anything else. The Holy Alliance of the absolute monarchy, in fact, had begun to supersede the Concert of Europe. Accordingly, in the conference of that year, Great Britain dissented from the policy of its neighbors and played a spectator's rôle. What was more important, Canning, then Foreign Secretary, sounded the United States as to whether it would be willing to enter into a joint agreement in regard to the struggle between Spain and its colonies, which was then going on in South America. As he put it, he wished to "call in the New World to redress the balance of the Old."

Most of the "fathers" of the American Constitution were in favor of entering into some such arrangement, but President Monroe and his Cabinet preferred that action should be taken separately by the two countries. Hence the promulgation by the United States of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, which insured that the New World should grow up in freedom and independence and not under the control of the reactionary and autocratic European states.

Today we see the same process in operation. The United States withdrew from Europe almost at once. Great Britain has tried to solve the post-war problems by taking a leading part in all the international reconstruction conferences. But today, after the triumph of Mussolini in Italy and the decision of France under Poincaré to have recourse to force in an attempt to secure reparations from Germany, it has withdrawn, temporarily at least, to the position of an observer. There is, too, today a practical identity of view, both in London and in Washington, as to fundamental policy. Both are for moderation, for disarmament, for the maintenance of Europe on a basis not of the military ascendancy of any power, but of democracy and nationality. Will that identity of outlook lead them, as it did a century ago, to the promulgation, separately or together, of another doctrine which they will sustain in the modern world?

But there is one fundamental difference between the situation as it then was and as it is now. A hundred years ago the steam engine, the electric telegraph, and the airplane had not been invented. The world was isolated into compartments by geographic facts. Today it has shrunk quite small, in terms of time and space. News travels round the globe in a few seconds. The trade of every country is increasingly dependent on that of every other country, either for markets or for the supply of raw materials. No nation is isolated, in fact, nowadays, and what is principally wrong with the world is that all its peoples, in Europe no less than in America, are trying to live in isolation, each unto itself alone. The state of Europe, for instance, would not be what it is, if Great Britain and the United States had used their influence wisely and unselfishly in curbing reaction and working for peace in the years that followed the war.

A declaration of policy, therefore, in 1923 must be of a different nature from the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. It would have to concern itself not with defending the independence of the American continent from intervention from Europe, for that is already secure, but with bringing some kind of stability and peace into the world as a whole. What is needed above all else today is a recognition that the very multiplication of states in the modern shrinking world makes it imperative to draw up some code of rules defining the rights of nations and regulating their dealings with one another. Real progress can come not from frantic attempts to patch up one temporary peace after another, but from a serious effort to make law effective among the nations. Is it inconceivable that if the two leading peoples in the world began to take counsel together they might formulate an international code so fair that all nations would gradually come to see that the only way in which they could themselves gain peace, security, and prosperity would be by subscribing to it?

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that a provisional or contingent bequest by John Wanamaker may be used to found, in the city of Philadelphia, a home for those boys who have, by mischance, become delinquent. The sum available from the great estate can hardly be estimated at this time. It is contingent largely upon the payment of specified bequests, and its direction to the uses recommended is left to the discretion of the executor of the estate, Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, the son of the testator. But the implied direction is so plain and straightforward that no doubt can remain that, to the extent made possible by the terms of the document, there will be provided a sum, large or small, to fulfill what evidently was a cherished purpose of the former merchant and philanthropist.

A Wanamaker Foundation

There are other generous provisions in the document, the principal terms of which have but recently been made public. The bulk of the estate goes to the members of the Wanamaker family, but the sum of $200,000 is bequeathed for the use of churches in which the elder Wanamaker was associated; $50,000 to the Bethany Brotherhood, and $50,000 to the Friendly Inn, a Philadelphia institution established by him to provide for deserving men seeking employment. Then any residue of the estate is to be applied, if so decided, to the object thus described by the testator: To the "building of a home for the boys, in the city of Philadelphia, whose misdemeanors have subjected them to the law, and who, for want of any other place, are disgraced by being committed to the house of correction and other institutions, that there may be a proper place for temporary detention, at the discretion of the judges of the courts who desire to take merciful cognizance of a foolish boy who is led into mischief, or crime, without knowing where he is going."

How great the need is for such sheltering care of misguided and careless boys many realize as fully, perhaps, as Mr. Wanamaker shows that he understood. But the means to provide that care and considerate guardianship do not always appear to be available. Those who have been associated in the work of the juvenile courts and in probationary activities in the cities of the United States, either large or small, understand the almost inevitable downward drift of the human delinquents of both sexes. This retrogression is not often traceable directly to that turpitude which one is inclined always to associate with such unfortunates. But depravity and turpitude are engendered, unquestionably, by just the associations and conditions which the thoughtful benefactor sought to provide means of obviating.

The people of the world are learning this lesson. It has emphasized itself in many bitter experiences and in many convincing examples. But a better and saner way is being found. It is easier to direct aright the uncertain and unsteady footsteps of the young than to reclaim, by the processes usually employed, the derelict and the confirmed offender. Realizing this, the methods which should henceforth be employed, would certainly be along the line of those which Mr. Wanamaker has indicated.

SENATOR COUZENS, of Michigan, set a fine example of toleration and open-mindedness, not only to his colleagues in the Senate, but to the business men whom he was addressing in Philadelphia, the other day, when he discussed the question of Government ownership of railroads, pro and con. It is a topic which lends itself readily to the temptation to be dogmatic. Furthermore, it is a subject over which both business men and politicians are apt to lose their tempers. It is involved in a maze of technical details which only the professional railroad man or the student of railroading can possibly unravel, and the trouble is that the professional railroad man always calls the student a crank and a Socialist, while the student always accuses the professional railroad man of the mercenary purpose of defending his own bread and butter.

An Open Mind in the Senate

Certainly on a subject which involves so materially the interest of every individual—for even if one does not travel one consumes goods on which freight has had to be paid—there ought to be much more light and a good deal less heat. It is pleasant to find a man who at once holds a seat in the United States Senate and who has achieved success in the direction of great business affairs, like Senator Couzens, saying:

> **I have an entirely open mind as to the solution of the railroad problem because I have not heard anyone say that the railroads are not a problem. Everywhere, from every section of the country, the Government is being urged to do something in connection with the railroad problem. It is the duty of Congress to endeavor to solve it, because there is no other agency to do it.**

There is one stock argument against Government ownership, or Government operation. It is that nothing conducted by Government is ever managed efficiently and well. Most people who have had experience with Governmental functions will be inclined to agree with this. If the difficulty that the average citizen has in any state in paying his taxes and getting a tax receipt promptly were paralleled by difficulty in paying a bill to a department store and getting a receipt for it, the department store would be put out of business. But the Government cannot be. And yet the more closely Government functions are made to correspond to popular needs, the more likelihood there is that those directing them will be compelled to attain a certain measure of efficiency. It is by no means certain that the Post Office, despite complaints against it, is not quite as efficiently conducted as any express company, and at less cost to the patron. As to this argument Mr. Couzens says:

> **There are many worse interferences than the interferences of politicians. There is the interference of the bankers, who must get their "rake-off," regardless of public service or the treatment of the men who operate the railroads. Then, you know, every manufacturers' organization or organization of other groups immediately jumps in to fight any raise in rates or the adoption of any rule or regulation which in any way affects their business. Everyone wants the railroads to succeed at somebody else's expense.**
>
> **Let me say to you that the Government can waste considerable money through inefficiency and politics and yet produce service to the public in many activities at a less cost than can be done by private industries that are not in the limelight and that have so many ways of covering up their cost through high salaries, extra compensation to directors, the purchasing of supplies from industries in which the directors are interested and from the "rake-offs" paid to the bankers who finance them.**

It is apparent that the Senator's mind is open quite as much to the arguments against private or corporate management of railroads as it is to those against Government ownership. Perhaps the virtues of the latter are not greatly enhanced by depicting the vices of the former. But at any rate the spirit of fair consideration and inquiry expressed by him is a pleasing quality when presented by a partisan legislator. It might well be assumed by many of his colleagues. It would be a refreshing novelty if, instead of violent altercations over divergent and antagonistic features of this or that public policy, senatorial debates could take the form of frank discussion, intended only for the discovery and elucidation of the truth, rather than for the scoring of a partisan advantage, or the establishment of a policy in the interest of one class or one political party.

FRIENDS of tolerance today are focusing their attention on the rigid vaccination investigation in progress in El Paso, Tex. The Mayor, surprised to learn that eminent authorities condemn the practice, has called a series of searching hearings at which friends and foes of the practice may appear and state their cases before the City Council will undertake final action on the compulsory ordinance. The hearing last Wednesday was a sad day for those who believe that it is the school that is public, and not the child. The city was threatened with the brand of an "insanitary military post," and Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Howze, beloved of El Pasoans, appeared and made the following statement:

The Vaccination Inquiry in El Paso

> **The War Department is especially interested in this movement, as it is in all sanitary measures, as the men in the Army must be grouped close together. If this measure fails to pass, the War Department will take cognizance of it when the time comes to place more troops here.**

There is a deep significance in this statement, not because it may carry the weight of a medical authority—for it does not—but because General Howze is a power in El Paso. There are many, many hundreds of thousands of good Government dollars in El Paso banks—army pay rolls; and there are many, many thousands of husky young soldiers at Ft. Bliss, adjoining El Paso on the north. The bank deposits stimulate credit, and the troops are consumers—they do not produce. They are good spenders. El Paso business men know that thousands of soldiers in hundreds of days will spend those hundreds of thousands of dollars mentioned before. Then, too, the Quartermaster Supply Depot buys heavily in El Paso. Is it too much to say that El Paso would fight to retain its army post?—or, say, give in a little?

General Howze has done much for El Paso. His military bands play many concerts for the people; his splendid cavalrymen parade up Montana Street and down Mesa Avenue on the slightest provocation. Yes, once, when El Paso's 40,000 Mexican population seemed to have reached the breaking point because of a troop move across into Mexico, General Howze sent his boys, augmented with heavy artillery and tanks, marching down through "Chihuahuaita," the Mexican district. At this display of strength and steel the rumored uprising was quieted. And El Paso's 40,000 American population, "north of the tracks," slept more soundly.

Yes, the genial commanding general of the First Cavalry Division has built a splendid reputation, but surely he made heavy demands on his reserves when he said, "If the city is to be sanitary, it must have compulsory vaccination"—especially since, as one speaker said, 70 per cent of the citizens oppose the ordinance, and since there is a growing volume of medical authority against the practice it would make compulsory.

A PROJECT for a new art gallery run on new lines has again raised the question whether the affairs of art can be trusted to artists, for in this project, so far as it can be understood, laymen play an important part. Why artists are supposed to be children in the business and politics of art has never been satisfactorily explained. They showed a fine capacity for business in the old days when they ran their own studios as shops. Cimabue was not the only painter who learned the uses of the right sort of advertisement. Nobody who has read Benvenuto Cellini doubts his ability to look out for himself and "place" his work. If Velasquez and Rubens had been feeble or futile in the care of themselves, the care of court and diplomatic duties would hardly have devolved upon them. History, certainly, does not confirm the prevailing idea that the artist needs the outside to preside over the practical side of his art.

Business and the Artist

Customs change with the years and the artist's studio is no longer his shop—more's the pity. The dealer today is as essential to the artist as a publisher is to the author. The dealer saves the artist an immense amount of trouble, and the artist is the last man who would find fault with him. But, on the other hand, when it comes to societies of artists, the dealer is not called in to organize and manage them. The success of the various societies conducted entirely by artists should put an end forever to this curious legend that art and business cannot go together.

In the direction of art museums, too, the artist is better equipped than the layman, though, unfortunately, he is not often given the chance to show it. The English have been wise and have chosen well-known artists to direct the National Gallery, and, to mention only the last three, Sir Edward Poynter, Sir Charles Holroyd, Sir Charles Holmes, have made it clear that the artist can attend successfully to both the business of his own studio and the business of a great gallery. In France, men in official charge of the art of the country have been and are exhibitors in the salons. In more than one American museum, the curator, or his assistant, has been through an art school, and still practices his art.

It is well to remember these facts when laymen are so willing to be kind and to help the artist by relieving him of his responsibilities. It stands to reason that an artist knows more about art than anyone else, and in matters of policy concerning art is the best judge. The layman can be of unquestionable service to him, and in some circumstances is, like the dealer, not to be dispensed with. But it seems only logical that the chief control of the business of art should be with the artist himself.

Editorial Notes

WHAT Mrs. Helene Ingram, superintendent of the Relief Bureau of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York, said recently on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her affiliation with the organization, regarding the change which has taken place in its ideals of charity since then, spoke louder praise for its achievements than almost any other words she could have uttered. "The old aim," she declared, "was to give relief—the new one is to teach the poor to help themselves." It is not surprising, therefore, that with the immensely increased resources of the association today, a great amount of good is being accomplished by its efforts. And some remarkable results also are recorded as having been obtained in these years. For example, in the early days much care had to be taken to avoid the pitfall of giving money and other aid to the class of shirkers, but today this has been so largely overcome that 90 per cent of the men who apply for assistance, no matter how poor they may be, come, according to Mrs. Ingram, with a feeling of their responsibility to the extent of not asking for help until forced to do so by disability or misfortune of an unusual nature.

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THERE are today so many indications of a more general acceptance of the international point of view among the peoples of the world than ever before that it is no surprise to learn of the formation of an international organization among the students of the various colleges of Oxford University, England. It is called the Oxford International Assembly, and is composed of delegates from thirty-nine nationalities, having originated from an idea of an officer in the World War, J. W. Parks, who after the armistice returned to Oxford to complete his interrupted course. Mr. Parks felt that the students of some forty peoples assembled in Oxford, who in the future were likely to become leaders of thought in their own countries, were losing a wonderful opportunity of getting an understanding of the outlook of the other peoples by not being brought into sufficiently intimate touch with them. The assembly as at first organized was limited to those whose countries belonged to the League of Nations, but of late students from the United States, Germany, and Turkey have also been accepted as members.

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COLLIERY developments of wide extent which are being undertaken in South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, together with plans for opening up new areas of a great English coal field, carry the promise of abundant work and enormous returns in the years immediately to come. Beneath a tract of country which is agricultural where it is not covered with all that is left of Sherwood Forest, of Robin Hood fame, lie undisturbed great quantities of mineral wealth, waiting to be raised for the good of British industry. Indeed, business men with knowledge of the district have declared that, with the assurance of industrial peace, a sum of approaching £20,000,000 could usefully be invested in sinking and bringing into full working new pits over what may be regarded as a virgin region in its aspect as a coal center. In passing it may be noted that one of the firms concerned in the developments mentioned has acquired Edwinstowe Hall as a welfare center for its employees. This mansion is located close to the village which legend has it was the wedding place of Robin Hood and Maid Marian.

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WHICH is the more reliable authority, Capt. W. H. Stayton, executive head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, or the Merchants National Bank of Detroit? The former recently declared that the Government of the United States had already lost nearly half a billion dollars revenue, and the states, counties, and municipalities even more, because of prohibition. He has, moreover, been forecasting for some time gloom and desolation for America during 1923 from the same cause. In the January issue of its magazine, Peaks of Business, the bank says:

> **The year just closed has been one of widespread and general recovery. . . . The outlook unmistakably is for industrial activity, firm prices, general employment, rising purchasing power and better business profits during the first six months of 1923.**

Both cannot be right. One is inquisitive to know which is!

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PRIVACY is possibly one of the principal characteristics of Goldsborough Hall, Princess Mary's country home, which stands on the outskirts of a small straggling village situated a mile from the main road between York and the picturesque old town of Knaresborough. The house is almost entirely screened from public view by a long, high wall overhung by tall trees, the entrance from the village street to a large courtyard surrounded by outbuildings being effected by passing through a plain, brick archway, whence there is a short approach to the house. This country residence was built about 1625 by Sir Richard Hutton and bought by an ancestor of Viscount Lascelles a century later. It is a commodious many-gabled building, with stone coigns and numerous stone mullioned windows, and has recently undergone considerable additions and alterations.

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THOUSANDS of people the world over know that one of the claims to fame advanced by Boston, Mass., centers around its beans. Not so many, however, know that there is another city which also, though in another sense, lays claim to notoriety for beans. This is Dairen, in southern Manchuria, a city which may be said to live not on, but by, beans, for it is the port of the greatest bean country in the world, the milling and shipping point for Manchuria's vast fields of the now famous soy beans, whither steamers come in an almost endless procession to carry away countless tons of beans. Incidentally the name "Dairen" means "great connections," the city being veritably a connecting link between the China that was and the Japan that is.